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NO 7264 THURSDAY-FRIDAY, JUNE 2-3, 1988 SHAWWAAL 18-19, 1408 AH 28 PAGES 150 FILS

Superpowers differ on Mideast and other regional issues

Reagan, Gorbachev usher in an era of nuclear disarmament

MOSCOW, June 1. (Agencies): Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan today ushered in an "era of nuclear disarmament" by effecting a historic arms treaty but the Kremlin chief said they had missed many opportunities at their Moscow summit.

They differed on Afghanistan, Mideast and other regional issues, but agreed that their meetings had forged a new relationship between the superpowers.

In a symbolic centrepiece to their five-day meeting, the two leaders exchanged documents ratifying the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) accord eliminating an entire class of weapons which they signed in Washington last December.

"The era of nuclear disarmament has begun," declared a beaming Gorbachev as he and the US President exchanged red leather folders containing the texts of the treaty, ratified only last weekend by their two legislatures.

half their huge arsenals of strategic nuclear missiles.

"During the course of this meeting in Moscow, the exchanges on START resulted in the achievement of substantial additional common ground" which provided the basis for concluding an accord, the statement said.

But at a news conference lasting nearly two hours, the first ever held on home territory by a Soviet leader, a clearly disappointed Gorbachev declared: "I think we could have achieved more during this meeting."

Coexistence

He blamed the lack of progress on the United States, saying Reagan had initially approved a Soviet proposal to include in the statement a phrase proclaiming that the superpowers believed in peaceful coexistence. But Gorbachev said Reagan had pulled back after consulting his aides.

"So I believe we have missed a chance to take an important step forward towards civilised relations... After all, we do want to coexist peacefully, don't we?" the 57-year-old Kremlin chief demanded with a gesture of exasperation.

Gorbachev said the US side had also rejected a proposal to set up talks aimed at reducing conventional forces in Europe—the next major item on the disarmament agenda and one both powers agree is the most complicated yet.

At his news conference, in the ballroom of the US ambassador's residence where on Monday he received Soviet dissidents and yesterday entertained Gorbachev, and his Kremlin colleagues to dinner, Reagan was more upbeat.



Gorbachev (right) and Reagan exchange documents ratifying, and putting into effect, the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty. (Reuters wirephoto)

day he received Soviet dissidents and yesterday entertained Gorbachev, and his Kremlin colleagues to dinner, Reagan was more upbeat.

He described the summit as a

success, adding: "A good deal of important work has been accomplished here in Moscow."

"The personal relationship between Gorbachev and me, between the various members of our

respective delegations, has continued to deepen and improve," Reagan said.

Gorbachev, who alternated between light-hearted banter and serious reflection at his news

conference in the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press centre, left no doubt that he had been irked by the President's lecturing on human rights and democracy.

He said the summit discussions on humanitarian issues, and Reagan's out-of-programme activities, had shown that the President had little conception of changes under way in the Soviet Union as a result of the "perestroika" programme of democratisation.

"In this area there has been too much propaganda and spectacle," he said in a clear reference to the President's meeting with dissidents and Jewish activists—described by an official spokesman as "not exactly the cream of our society."

Differences

"Frankly, I'm not delighted with that side of the visit," Gorbachev declared.

The joint statement, in what was clearly a partial reference to disagreements over rights as well as Reagan's SDI "Star Wars" project and regional conflicts, said "serious differences" remained on important issues.

But it added: "The frank dialogue which has developed between the two countries remains critical to surmounting these difficulties."

On START, the statement listed the areas where progress had been made as limiting air-launched cruise missiles and verifying mobile land-based missiles both areas which had bedevilled

(Continued on Page 2)

Iran building new Silkworm site in Strait of Hormuz

ABOARD USS Coronado in the Gulf, June 1. (Agencies): The top US military commander for the Middle East said today that Iran is about to complete a major new Silkworm missile complex in the Strait of Hormuz, and a high-tech US warship sent to the Gulf is designed to counter the threat.

Iran, despite recent losses in a sea battle with the US Navy, is "out of the game," said Gen. George B. Crist, chief of the US Central Command.

The Iranians have been "very circumspect and careful," Crist said, "but I don't get any feeling that the Iranians have run up a white flag or that sort of thing... I would not say they have given up their thoughts about trying to get to us."

Range

Crist said "one hell of a big Silkworm site" was under construction at Khehestak, overlooking the central part of the Strait of Hormuz, the strategic gateway to the Gulf. Silkworms fired from there, with a range of 50-60 miles (80-95 km), would "cover the entire strait," he said.

The general spoke to members of a Pentagon news media pool aboard the Coronado, the Navy's flagship in the Gulf.

He said the super-sophisticated "Aegis" missile cruiser Vincennes, which arrived in the Gulf during the past week, was deployed partly because of the new Silkworm activity by Iran.

Ability

The 9,400-ton ship's long-range air surveillance and weapons systems represents "a quantum leap forward in our ability to handle that threat," Crist said.

The Khehestak missile site is a fixed installation, rather than a mobile set-up used by Iran in the past, he said. It could be operational by late summer, he said, adding that was "a guess."

The Silkworm, officially known as the HY-2, is a Chinese version of the 30-year-old Soviet Styx missile. Subsonic and crude by modern standards, it nevertheless can be devastating to ships.

Crist said no progress had been observed recently on another suspected Silkworm site, on Iran's Abu Musa island, in the southern Gulf.

At the United Nations, Tehran gave what an Iranian spokesman called a positive response to a proposal by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar for technical talks on setting a date for a ceasefire in the Gulf war.

But, as in the past, Iran stopped short of declaring its unequivocal acceptance of a ceasefire resolution adopted by the Security Council last July.

And council sources said Iraq's reply this month to the same proposal set conditions, including Iran's clear-cut acceptance of the resolution, that seemed to rule out any new talks.

The secretary-general is expected to report to the council soon on the apparent impasse.

According to an Iranian spokesman, Iran's "positive response" was handed in Perez de Cuellar yesterday by Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, now in New York to address a special session of the General Assembly on disarmament.

Tough

The spokesman said Iran accepted the secretary-general's proposal for the two warring neighbours to name technical experts to confer for up to three weeks with a UN technical team at an unnamed location about dates for triggering a UN plan to implement the ceasefire resolution.

The long-dissolved plan provides for a so-called "D-Day," when both sides would observe a ceasefire and when an impartial body to determine responsibility for the conflict would begin its work.

Other parts of the resolution, including the start of a mutual troop withdrawal, would go into effect a certain number of days after D-Day.

In Riyadh, a senior Gulf official said, Gulf Arab states might seek a joint tougher stand towards Iran when they meet in Jeddah this week.

Seif Al Maskary, assistant secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), told Al Sharq Al Awsat daily the group might be asked to stand up to Iran when GCC foreign ministers meet on Saturday.

Boat explosion survivors questioned

DUBAI, June 1. (Reuters): Security officials today questioned survivors of a fishing boat destroyed by an explosion in the Gulf of Oman to check whether the vessel hit a mine.

One of the injured died today raising the death toll to two. Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit, in London, said a second vessel was damaged in the blast yesterday.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) official news agency Wam said the boat struck a mine yesterday off Khor Fakkan, which lies outside the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf, but shipping sources said the cause of the blast was still unclear.

Syria-PLO normal ties still far away

DUBAI, June 1. (Reuters): Normal relations between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will take a long time to develop, a senior PLO official was quoted today as saying.

A return to normal ties with Syria is a long process but... Libya and Algeria are making efforts to clear the atmosphere, Fatah central committee member Khaled Al Hassan told Al Bayan newspaper.

Mediation

He said PLO chairman Yasser Arafat asked Libyan leader Muammar Khaddafi in Tripoli last week to continue to mediate between Syria and the PLO.

"We do not want to go to the Algiers Arab summit (on June 7) with clouded ties with the Syrians," Hassan added.

Arafat met Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus in April for reconciliation talks after a five-year rift, but the PLO says Damascus has yet to set a date for further discussions.

Syria fell out with Arafat in 1983 when it backed a PLO faction rebelling against his leadership.

Lawyer kills 3 in Ankara

ANKARA, June 1. (Reuters): A Turkish lawyer shot dead a prominent businessman and two other men in a bar at a central Ankara hotel today and then killed himself, public prosecutor Tamer Onder said.

Onder said police were investigating motives for the mid-afternoon killings of Istanbul Chamber of Commerce president Niyazi Adiguzel, Davut Celik, head of the Detya Aluminium Company, and journalist Mevlut Isik.

INSIDE

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آج کے اردو صفحات میں

- پاکستان میں ۲۲ رکنی صدارتی کابینہ کی تشکیل کا امکان
- امریکہ نے پاکستان میں تہیہ کی کو اندرونی معاملہ قرار دیا
- پاکستانی سربراہ کانفرنس میں کئی فیصلے کن معاملہ میں ہو سکا
- بچوں اور خواتین کا سفر قلمی اشاعت

WEATHER

TEMPERATURE will be around normal with light easterly to northeasterly wind.

State of sea: slight to moderate

High water: 2.00 am, 12.00 noon

Low water: 7.00 am, 8.00 pm

Sunrise: 4.48 am

Sunset: 6.43 pm

Maximum temperature recorded: Kuwait: 42°C 108°F

Almadia: 39°C 102°F

Falaka: 36°C 97°F

Minimum temperature recorded: Kuwait: 28°C 82°F

Almadia: 29°C 84°F

Falaka: 30°C 86°F

Maximum temperature expected: Kuwait: 44°C 111°F

Almadia: 39°C 102°F

Falaka: 38°C 100°F

Minimum humidity recorded: Kuwait: 28 per cent

Almadia: 47 per cent

Falaka: 48 per cent

Maximum humidity expected: Kuwait: 32 per cent

Almadia: 44 per cent

Falaka: 50 per cent

'Junejo got too big for his boots'

Zia appeals for more aid

ISLAMABAD, June 1. (Agencies): Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, who met with foreign envoys yesterday, has appealed for more foreign aid to solve the "economic mess" left by the government of ousted Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, Western diplomatic sources said.

Zia addressed a gathering of representatives from foreign missions in Islamabad and reiterated his reasons for dissolving the National Assembly, dismissing Junejo and promising new elections within 90 days.

Despite massive economic assistance from the West, Pakistan has a debt of \$14 billion, and its budget deficit has expanded from \$285 million in 1983-84 to \$3.2 billion for the current year.

Internal

The United States has called the sacking of Pakistan's government an internal matter for Pakistanis to work out, but officials in Washington said privately the action took them by surprise.

Despite the measured official reaction from State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley, other US officials said they were surprised by Zia's weekend move and were not yet sure how to read it.

She emphasised, however, that Zia on Monday stated there would be no reversion to martial law, that basic freedoms, including speech, press and assembly,

remained intact, and that elections would soon follow.

Oakley declined to characterise the move but indicated Washington was taking Zia, a close ally whose country receives some \$600 million annually in US aid, at his word.

Other officials, who asked not to be identified, appeared even more cautious.

"We cannot remain indifferent to events in Pakistan, with whom the United States shares many interests, including the future of Afghanistan, nuclear proliferation and drugs, one official said.

Differences

"We want to see how it develops. We're watching it closely," the official said. "It's very difficult to know what's behind it."

Official sources in Islamabad said differences between Junejo and Zia over the style of government and attempts by the prime minister to act independently of the President apparently prompted Zia to dismiss him.

"Junejo got too big for his boots," said one source. "He began stressing his own achievements and criticising martial law, and thereby the President."

"Zia felt Junejo pulling away from him," said a Western diplomat.

The sources said Junejo

sought a Western-style democracy in Pakistan, whereas Zia favoured an Islamic system.

Zia is scheduled to stay in office until March 1990, when the National Assembly would hold new presidential elections. In an interview last week, he indicated he may seek another five-year term.

But one source said Junejo had been "grooming the assembly so that Zia would not be re-elected," thus infuriating the President.

Businessmen and the stock-market in Pakistan's main industrial centre welcomed Zia's pledge to cut out corruption and turn the nation back towards greater solvency.

Party

Arab Times senior reporter Ashraf Shad adds: The Chief Election Commissioner, Justice Nusrat, has asked his office to get ready to hold the elections. He said it is up to the government to decide how early to hold the polls.

He added: "The elections will be held on party basis and registered parties will be eligible to participate."

Meanwhile, an Islamabad English daily said Zia was trying to gather together a 24-man presidential cabinet. Sahibzada, Yaqub Khan, a former foreign minister, is likely to return to his old post.

Syria slams Shultz' Middle East tour

DAMASCUS, June 1. (Reuters): Syria today slammed a scheduled Middle East tour by US Secretary of State George Shultz, calling it an American manoeuvre to help Israel curb the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

"Why these visits by the American minister Shultz to the area when Israel still rejects international decisions for a just and lasting peace and says there is no hope of any progress from Shultz's mission?" asked Al Baath newspaper, mouthpiece of the ruling Arab Baath Party.

It said any peace initiative that did not take into account the rights of the Palestinians to set up their own state was "fruitless."

The uprising in the occupied territories started last December and yesterday the Israeli Army said 207 Palestinians had been killed in the six-month period.

Shultz plans to visit Israel, Jordan, Syria and Egypt from June 3.

His plan calls for an international meeting to set up direct Arab-Israeli talks on limited Palestinian self-rule.

As hundreds of children staged protest marches in the

West Bank today, Israeli occupation authorities said they were running out of money and suspending public services to Palestinian residents.

Palestinian sources reported widespread demonstrations by children in Ramallah, Kaffr Malek, Jelazoun and Al Amari refugee camps in response to a call by underground leaders of the uprising to mark International Children's Day.

Shortfall

They said troops used tear gas and rubber bullets to break up some of the marches, but the Army said there were no major clashes and the situation was generally quiet.

A senior Israeli administrator in the West Bank told reporters that a serious shortfall in income tax and local and municipal taxes was causing a breakdown in public services.

Palestinian organisers of the uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have called for a tax boycott.

The Israeli parliament today defeated motions by small right and left-wing opposition parties assailing the government's handling of the uprising.

Intensive contacts made

Fahd to attend Arab summit

JEDDAH, June 1. (AP): King Fahd will head Saudi Arabia's delegation to the emergency Arab summit conference which will open in Algeria on June 7, it was officially announced today.

The announcement, read by the state-run Saudi Radio, affirmed the importance that the Saudi monarch is attaching to the summit conference where the major issue at stake is alignment of a pan-Arab position of the Arab-Israeli peacemaking process.

Influence

Fahd did not attend the last emergency summit conference which was hosted by Jordan in November 1987, and the Saudi delegation was then led by the Crown Prince Abdullah.

The Saudi monarch wields considerable influence in Arab ranks, because of his international connections, and because he is the custodian of

Islam's holiest shrines at Mecca and Medina while his country bankrolls the poorer member countries of the 22-nation Arab League.

Fahd has been involved in intensive inter-Arab contacts over the past weeks in preparation for the summit. These contacts included a meeting with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, host of the summit, when he stopped over to this Saudi Red Sea port city last week on his way back from the African summit conference in Addis Ababa.

Contacts by Fahd also included a meeting yesterday with Yasser Arafat, whose Palestine Liberation Organisation rejects the Arab-Israeli peace plan, for which US Secretary of State George Shultz is campaigning intensively, because it reportedly falls short of recognising a Palestinian right to statehood under the leadership of the PLO.

Meanwhile in Kuwait, a news-

paper reported that Jordan has dropped its attempt to get Egypt invited to the summit so as to ensure participation of headline Syria and Libya.

These two Arab capitals are rejecting Egypt's reinstatement to the Arab League because of its 1979 peace treaty with Israel, even though the majority of the league members have restored the diplomatic ties they ruptured over the treaty. The green light for restoration of ties was given at the November summit hosted by Jordan's King Hussein.

Quoting reliable Jordanian sources the daily said that Amman has dropped the notion of differentiating between Arab summits and the Arab League, to enable Egypt to attend pan-Arab summits.

Sources told the paper that Syria and Jordan agreed that the Palestinian uprising should be the key item on the agenda

INTERNATIONAL

Pakistan violating Afghan accords, says Gorbachev

MOSCOW, June 1, (Reuters): Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev accused Pakistan today of trying to scuttle the Afghanistan peace accords, warning that further attacks against Soviet troops could damage talks on other regional conflicts.

Gorbachev told a news conference after his summit talks with President Reagan that attacks continued after a Soviet troop withdrawal began last month even though Moscow had pledged to halt all combat operations.

"Kahul and the Soviet Embassy are being fired upon, and our troops in Kahul. Secondly, yesterday in the region of Kandahar our comrades were killed, several were lost in action, were missing," Gorbachev said.

"We see what Pakistan is doing, attempting to scuttle the agreements," Gorbachev said.

"This, as we told the US President, can have serious negative consequences."

Gorbachev said Moscow would react if the Soviet troops withdrawal is halted by any further "bandit forays."

"This will have far-reaching consequences and tell on approaches to dealing with similar problems in other regions," he added.

The Soviet Union is withdrawing its estimated 115,000 troops from Afghanistan under an agreement signed in Geneva with the United States, Pakistan and the Kahul government.

Nearly 50,000 of the Soviet troops sent into Afghanistan since December 1979, when Moscow acted in support of a Marxist government in Kahul, have been killed or wounded.

Afghan guerrillas armed with new long-range rockets carried

out the heaviest week of bombardments against Kahul this year, inflicting heavy casualties and apparently forcing some embassies to evacuate dependents, Western diplomats said.

They also reported Soviet troop withdrawals from Ghazni and Gardez, southwest of the capital, despite a threat to the Afghan garrisons by the guerrillas, known as the mujahideen.

"The mujahideen carried out the most extensive rocketing of (Kahul) for any week this year," said one of the diplomats who requested anonymity.

He reported 14 rocket attacks on the Afghan capital last week, resulting in "many" casualties, including three civilians who were killed in one barrage.

The diplomats said the guerrillas were using new long-range rockets, some of which

were captured by the Afghan government and shown on state-run television recently.

Another diplomat said the official Afghan media had also reported the guerrillas using mortars in attacks on the city last week, indicating the shorter-range weapons were fired from well within the defensive perimeter of Kabul.

Evacuation

He said some embassies were evacuating their dependents.

"One chief of mission is known to have abbreviated his tour in order to take his family out of Kabul," he said.

Diplomats and analysts say the Soviet withdrawal is likely to lead to the eventual overthrow of the government of President Najibullah by the Afghan rebels, who are armed by the United States, China and other countries.



An Afghan rebel, manning an anti-aircraft gun, watches the skies. (Reuters wirephoto)

Communists step up attacks

30 die in Philippine violence

MANILA, June 1, (AP): At least 30 people were killed in clashes between government troops and communist rebels across the Philippines in the past five days, the military said today.

In the latest incident on Tuesday, New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas killed six soldiers in a mountain village in Laguna province, about 56 kilometers southeast of Manila, a military report said.

The report said a 40-man rebel band ambushed the soldiers who were on a foot patrol. The rebels withdrew after a brief fire fight, it added.

In a town named Mexico north of Manila, suspected NPA rebels burned a bus but did not harm its driver and about 30 passengers bound for Nueva Ecija province,

police Sgt. Romeo Punzalan said.

He said it was the fourth time in a month that an armed group had set vehicles on fire in Pangasinan province. Unidentified armed men earlier burned three delivery trucks belonging to a soft drink company, he said.

Clash

On Samar Island, 640 kilometers (400 miles) southeast of Manila, soldiers killed three guerrillas during a 30-minute skirmish Tuesday near the town of Salcedo, a Philippine coast-guard report said.

In another incident, Philippine constabulary soldiers gunned down two members of a 70-man rebel band on Tuesday in the town of Bansud in Oriental Mindoro province, 208 kilometers

south of Manila.

On Miodanao island, government troops killed six rebels on Tuesday in repulsing a dawn attack by some 100 guerrillas in the town of Valencia in Bukidnon province, said Philippine Army chief Brig. Gen. Mariano Adelem.

There were no casualties on the government side, Adelem added. Recovered from the dead rebels were five M-16 assault rifles and an M-16 assault rifle.

Maj. Laureano Palanas, spokesman of the military's southern command, said communist rebels executed two militiamen and a civilian Saturday in a village on the outskirts of Tangub city in Misamis Occidental province, 784 kilometers south-east of Manila.

Troops arrest protesters

Emergency declared in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador, June 1, (AP): Army troops arrested dozens of protesters on a university campus as the government declared a state of emergency to counter a planned nationwide strike.

Interior Minister Hans Moeller said troops arrested 27 people at the National Polytechnic school on Tuesday, after soldiers were called to quell campus disturbances.

Ruben Orellana, rector of the Technical University in Quito, said both students and professors were detained, while Radio Quito said 60 people were seized. Witnesses said troops also fired machine guns but there were no reports of injury.

Moeller, at an evening press conference, did not confirm reports of gunfire nor identify those arrested.

President Leon Febres Cordero signed a state of emergency order, which was to go into effect today hours before the start of a scheduled 24-hour general strike.

The strike, the seventh general strike against the Febres Cordero government, was called by the communist-led United Front of Labourers, the nation's most powerful union.

United Front President Fausto Durand said the 200,000-member union's main demand is

an increase in workers' wages.

Teachers in Ecuador's state schools went on strike 11 days ago, seeking income tax reductions and to protest higher public transportation costs.

University students have since held sporadic street demonstrations in Quito in support of the teachers, and police have temporarily detained dozens of protesters.

During the last general strike Oct. 28, demonstrators firebombed a Quito bank, disrupted work and transport to several cities. Dozens of strikers were arrested and there were several injuries in clashes.

Cajun food arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, June 1, (Reuters): An American chef who is trying to promote one of America's most popular regional cuisines in the Soviet Union says you need a cast-iron stomach to do a deal with the Russians.

The cuisine is called Cajun and was developed by French settlers who landed in the state of Louisiana in the 18th century.

And although chef John Folse has had more than a few problems in Moscow during the last week, he still thinks Cajun, crawfish and ribs have won a few friends for Louisiana cooking and culture.

But the operation has cost him upwards of \$150,000.

Folse is promoting "a taste of Louisiana," an exhibition at the Moscow hotel and office complex serving as press centre for more than 5,500 journalists covering the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

Variety

The chef and his partners had hoped to introduce their variety of American cuisine to "ordinary Russians," but circumstances ruled that out.

Access to the Mezhdunarodnaya Hotel has been barred to most Soviet citizens for the summit's duration, and the restaurant that serves Folse's food accepts payment only in Western currency, which ordinary Russians cannot legally possess.

Theo Folse's 15,000-pound (6,800 kg) shipment of essential ingredients — from frozen catfish to Cajun spices — was delayed by customs difficulties at the airport. Half the goods failed to arrive in time for the gala opening dinner.

Rajiv to visit Syria

DAMASCUS, June 1, (AP): Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will visit Syria on Saturday for three days, his first to the key Arab state, the Syrian news agency reported today.

Rajiv will be accompanied by his wife and Natwar Singh, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the official agency said.

Diplomatic sources said that Rajiv will meet Syrian leaders to discuss bilateral relations, Middle East issues and a conference of foreign ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement scheduled to be open in Cyprus on Sept. 5.

Diplomatic sources said that US Secretary of State George Shultz will pay a one-day visit to Damascus next Monday.

He will brief Syrian leaders on the Moscow superpower summit as well as Middle East peace efforts and moves to end Lebanon's 13-year-old civil war.

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Superpower summit ends

(Continued from Page 1)
talks between the two powers in Geneva.

However, while Reagan told his news conference he stood by SDI as a defensive concept, he would be ready to share with the Soviet Union, Gorbachev made clear he could not envisage a Start treaty unless the project was radically modified.

Gorbachev signalled mounting Kremlin anger over what Moscow officials say they regard as violation by the United States and Pakistan of accords signed in Geneva in April aimed at bringing peace to Afghanistan.

He said the Soviet Union, which on May 15 began to withdraw its forces under the agreements, intended to observe its obligations strictly, adding: "And we expect the same from the other parties involved."

Mideast

Gorbachev said the latest turn in the Afghan affair could harm prospects for solution of other regional conflicts — including Kampuchea and Angola — for which discussions during the summit had shown there were good prospects.

While he dangled the prospect of renewed diplomatic relations with Israel after a 21-year lapse, Gorbachev insisted Mideast negotiations be held under the auspices of an active international peace conference.

Reagan, who is sending Secretary of State George Shultz back to the region on Friday, had hoped the Soviets would accept a benign role, permitting Israelis and Arabs to settle their own differences.

Also, there was no indication the Soviets were willing to endorse an international arms embargo against Iran, for which the United States has been seeking Soviet support since last July.

"The discussions revealed serious differences both in the assessment of the causes of regional tensions and in the means to overcome them," the joint communiqué said.

And yet, the statement issued by the two leaders said they had agreed "these differences need not be an obstacle to constructive interaction between the US and USSR."

Improvement

At his news conference, Reagan appeared to seek to smooth the Soviet leader's feelings over his controversial encounter with the dissidents and his public advocacy of Western-style democracy during meetings on the fringe of the summit.

He said developments in human rights under Gorbachev showed that there were changes. "I think there has been a sizeable improvement," the President declared, citing the release from jail last year of some 300 dissidents.

In another compliment to the Kremlin chief, he said his old view of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" had been changed largely because of what Gorbachev had been doing on the domestic front.

Different

"A great deal is due to the general secretary, whom I have found different than previous Soviet leaders," Reagan said.

Yesterday evening, Reagan and his wife Nancy accompanied by the Soviet leader and Mrs. Raisa Gorbachev attended a ballet performance at Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre.

Tomorrow, Reagan will fly to London for a meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Shultz will go to Brussels to report to the West's Nato alliance on the summit talks.

Soviet officials said Gorbachev might go himself to Prague to give his Warsaw Pact colleagues an account of the Moscow meeting.

Blast injures eight miners

BORKEN, West Germany, June 1, (AP): An explosion ripped through a coal mine in central West Germany today, trapping between 40 and 60 miners about 100 metres underground, police said.

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Workers free top executive

Hyundai forced to close its main plant

SEOUL, June 1, (UPI) Hyundai Motor Co., Korea's largest automaker, closed its main plant today because of a strike, while workers at a subsidiary freed a top executive they had held for five days to press demands for a wage hike.

A spokesman for Hyundai said its plant at Ulsan, 303 km southeast of Seoul, was shut down to lock out striking workers. About 20,000 employees have been on strike for three days.

Management was forced to close the plant because continuing labour protests made normal operation impossible, the spokesman said.

Negotiations

At Hyundai Precision Industry Co., in Changwon, 315 km southeast of Seoul, some 2,000 union members released board chairman Chung Mong-Gu so he could go to a hospital for medical treatment, the spokesman said. Chung's release came during negotiations which lasted throughout the night. He had been held hostage along with 10 other executives since Friday. Workers are demanding a mon-

thly wage hike equivalent to \$180.

It was not immediately clear if the other hostages would be freed but the spokesman said the union and management agreed to continue negotiations and that there would be no violence.

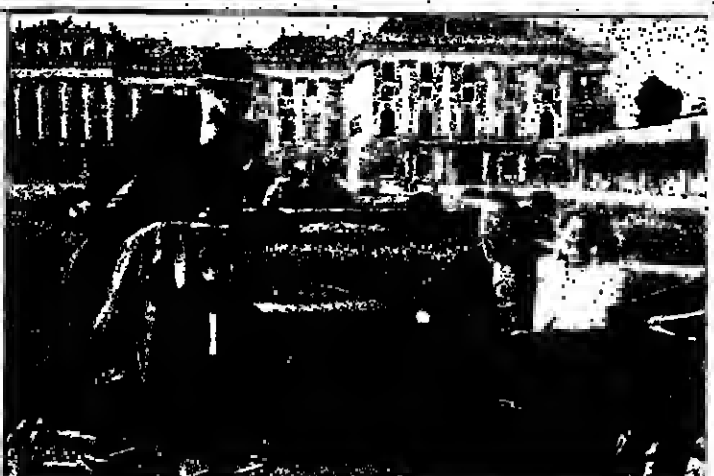
The spokesman said Chung, 51, is suffering from high blood pressure and other illnesses and was visited during the ordeal by a doctor from Seoul.

Chung, a son of Hyundai group founder Chung Ju-Yung, went to the plant last Friday and met union leaders in wage negotiations. The company said it could not offer more than about \$55 in increased wages and the talks broke down.

Earlier, a Hyundai spokesman in Seoul said the company had asked police to intervene to end the standoff at Hyundai Precision Industry Co.

"We sent letters to the provincial governor, the provincial police chief and the provincial labour authorities to take moves to help the situation," the spokesman said. "We have not yet received a reply and do not know when police will move in."

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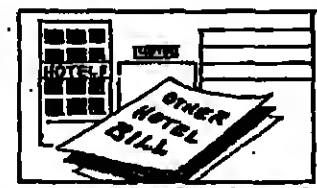


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Arabs show a strong will to fight Israel

Palestinian uprising smouldering

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 1, (Reuters) Israeli Defence Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, says the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories, nearly six months old, has subsided only on the surface.

Rabin told a parliamentary committee that incidents of stone-throwing had declined but that Palestinians were hurling more petrol bombs and improvised explosives at Israeli cars.

"Under a thin layer of calm the embers are smouldering," he was quoted by participants as saying at the closed-door meeting.

Foreign Minister, Shimon Peres, said the Palestinians had shown a strong will in fighting Israel but their gains were few.

"I think what the intifada (uprising) has achieved is mainly a media achievement," he told reporters. "That is, they put the Palestinian issue on the agenda for many people in the world and presented it in a favourable light for the Palestinians."

"But the main objective was

not achieved—that is, to create a new political situation. With all due respect to stones and petrol bombs, they cannot be a substitute for a plan."

An Army spokesman said on Tuesday that 207 Palestinians had died in the uprising.

Following mounting complaints of Army brutality and human rights abuses against Palestinians, a military source told Reuters the Army was making an effort to speed up investigations into complaints by Palestinians.

Leftist Yossi Sarid told a parliamentary committee that a senior official responsible for the occupied areas had blamed unrest on brutality and degradation.

Visit

An official at the American embassy in Tel Aviv said the US Assistant Secretary of State for Humanitarian Affairs, Richard Schifter, would visit Israel at the end of the week.

He said Schifter would report on human rights in the Soviet

Union and discuss Palestinian rights in the occupied areas.

A Palestinian human rights group called on Tuesday for the immediate closure of all Israeli military detention centres where the group said Palestinians were being held in inhumane and illegal conditions.

The Al Haq group of lawyers said over 3,000 detainees were being held at the Ketzioz camp in the Negev Desert near the Israeli-Egyptian border, suffering from a lack of water.

A letter submitted to Al Haq, written by prisoners on a sheet of toilet paper, said inmates underwent constant brutality and violence at the hands of Israeli soldiers, as well as being exposed to harsh weather, reptiles, insects and rats.

Rabin said a proposal by an Egyptian official to open a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in El Arish near the occupied Gaza Strip would be seen by Israel as a violation of its peace treaty with Egypt.

"Opening a PLO office in El

Arish would be considered by Israel to be very serious because there is no doubt such an office will be used out as a political instrument but might help PLO elements... to launch terrorist attacks, which is against the peace treaty with Egypt," he told Israel Radio.

Egypt is the only Arab country formally at peace with Israel since signing the 1979 Camp David accords.

The Army said more than 200 Palestinians have been killed — most by Army gunfire — since violent anti-Israel unrest began nearly 6 months ago in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

An Army spokesman said on Tuesday that 157 Palestinians were killed by soldiers' gunfire since the uprising began on Dec 9 and that 50 more died from other causes or their cases remained under investigation. Two Israelis have been killed in the unrest.

At least 13 Palestinians were killed in incidents involving Jewish settlers.

Palestinians say many more Arabs have been killed by tear gas inhalation or beatings, but the causes of death have not been established.

One member of Israel's parliament, the Knesset, said on Tuesday that he had documented 190 Palestinian deaths since the uprising began.

Israeli troops used tear gas, rubber bullets and live ammunition today to disperse demonstrators, including many children, in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestinian sources said.

Several hundred Palestinians marched in the old city area of Ramallah, where they erected barricades and set fires on fire. Israeli troops fired tear gas, rubber bullets and live ammunition to break up the protest, the sources said.

Protests also erupted in the adjacent town of Al Birah and the Aamra refugee camp. A 19-year-old Palestinian was beaten by soldiers during the demonstrations, the sources said.

Algeria and Morocco reopen border

RABAT, June 1, (Reuters) Algeria and Morocco have decided to reopen their border and restore communications after a 12-year political and diplomatic rift.

A joint statement issued last night after Algerian Interior Minister El Hadi Khediri conferred with King Hassan at the palace in Rabat, said visas would be abolished for nationals of each country.

It said that at talks between Khediri and his Moroccan counterpart Driss Bassi in Rabat on Tuesday, it was agreed that a joint commission would decide no later than June 5 on details to restore air, sea, land, rail and telecommunication links between the two countries.

Communications of all kinds between Algeria and Morocco were cut to a strict minimum for 12 years. Trade which used to be substantial was reduced to almost nothing but small-time smuggling across the desert frontier.

Details

The commission is to meet alternatively in Algiers and Rabat to agree on final details before next Sunday, and in the meantime the free passage of persons and merchandise will be progressively resumed from the same date, the statement said.

The decisions follow the restoration two weeks ago of diplomatic ties broken off by Rabat in 1976 when Algeria began backing Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony.

The statement made no mention of the Sahara conflict which remains a point of contention between the two North African states.

It said the measures were decided "within the framework of treaties, conventions and accords concluded" before relations were broken off.

King Hassan is expected in Algiers next Sunday on his first visit to Algeria since 1973 when he attended a special Arab summit after the October Arab-Israeli war.

Police ordered to shoot troublemakers

Violence sweeps Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, June 1, (Reuters) Marxist rebels set off bombs, attacked trains, and torched houses and government buildings in Sri Lanka today, police and witnesses said, prompting orders that security forces shoot troublemakers on sight.

They said troops and police fanned out to quell the violence unleashed by the People's Liberation Front (JVP), in which one person was killed and nine injured.

The JVP, a Sinhalese extremist group opposing an Indian-Sri Lankan peace accord, aims to disrupt regional elections set for tomorrow.

"The police and the security forces have been given orders to shoot at sight any person engaged in the destruction of public property such as burning buses, burning and looting shops and intimidating any others to engage in such acts of destruction," a government statement said.

An elections department official said polling to choose

members for councils in western and central provinces will be held on Thursday as planned under tight security despite the violence by the JVP.

Police said a JVP member carrying an AK-47 assault rifle was shot dead at Kelaniya, nine km (six miles) from the capital Colombo, and his companion was arrested after they ignored an order to halt and tried to run away.

A bomb set off at a government building in the central seaport Nuwara Eliya district injured one person, three critically, police said.

Attack

They said the explosion took place when about 1,500 civil servants had gathered there to prepare for tomorrow's polls.

Transport Ministry officials said armed men hurled a bomb at a goods train at Yatalagoda, about 45 km (30 miles) from Colombo today, damaging some wagons and derailling the engine. There were no passengers on the train.

In another attack, two train coaches were set on fire about three km (two miles) from Colombo airport.

Railway tracks on the southern approaches to Colombo and on the line to the central city Kandy were blocked with felled trees and boulders.

The officials said that about five buses and two petrol carriers were set on fire in towns in the southern outskirts of Colombo.

The JVP also set fire to at least eight government offices in the southern district Matara and two in central Matara, police said.

Several shops closed in the capital and other areas after the JVP put up posters saying "close shops or face death," despite police advice that shopkeepers ignore the threats.

The JVP, made up principally of Sinhalese youth, is opposing the setting up of provincial councils, a key feature in the peace accord signed by President Junius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi last July.

Rabuka to probe arms shipment

SUVA, Fiji, June 1, (Reuters) Army Commander Brigadier General Sitiveni Rabuka said today a failed attempt to ship arms to Fiji illegally was a foreign-assisted move to destabilise the South Pacific island state.

Rabuka, who launched two coups last year to give indigenous Fijians political dominance over ethnic Indians, said in a statement he had ordered a major investigation in conjunction with other countries.

Australian customs on Monday seized a container holding 16 tonnes of Soviet-made weapons bound for Fiji, including machineguns, grenades, mortar bombs, anti-tank mines, rocket launchers, rifles and explosives.

Rabuka, who is also Home Affairs Minister, said Fiji was concerned about "what appear to be clandestine attempts to destabilise the country with assistance from overseas."

He denied allegations by members of the former Indian-dominated government of Timoci Bavadra, which he overthrew in May last year, that the arms had been ordered by the Fijian Army.

The Army used Western equipment and training methods and there Fiji had no military contact with the Soviet Union or North Yemen, where the shipment originated, he said.

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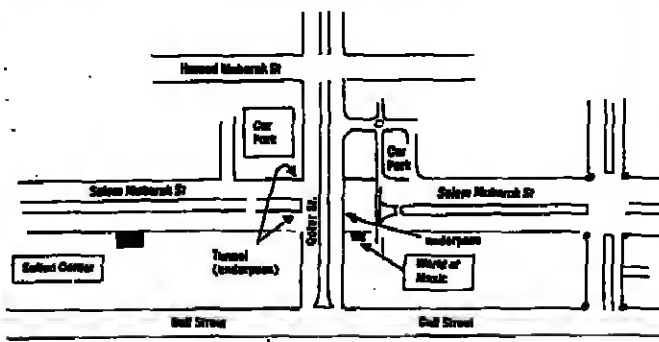
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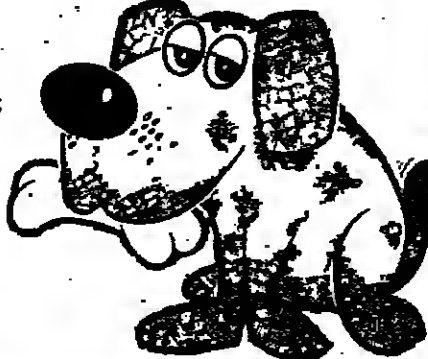
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Crime situation in Kuwait not alarming

By Lima Al Khalafawi

THE crime rate in Kuwait has been showing a rising trend, but the situation is not alarming, according to the Director of the Research Department at the general department of planning and information, Colonel Abdul Mujed Khoreibit.

Though more crimes were committed in 1987 than in 1986 yet serious crimes did not exceed those committed last year.

Ministry of Interior statistics show an increase in misdemeanour cases in 1987, which are attributed to residence and municipal violations, Khoreibit said.

Statistics

An average of 10,634.2 crimes per year had occurred during the years 1982 to 1986. But in 1987, it rose to 12,923.

Misdemeanours topped the list of crimes last year with a total of 7,033; felonies followed with 5,890. During 1982 to 1986 misdemeanours averaged 6,008.2 and felonies 4,626.

He added that in 1987, 2,885 financial crimes such as forgery, fraud and bribery, and 1,279 thefts and 792 cases of moral offence were committed.

He went on to state that crimes are committed mostly by people of 36 countries. He did not specify the nationalities. Kuwaiti expatriate community consists of 120 nationalities.

Hawalli

Sixty per cent of the crimes were committed last year by expatriates, mostly Asians followed by Asian-Arahs. Expatriates from Europe rarely involve in crimes.

Crimes were committed more in densely populated areas and these constituted more than 50 per cent of the total crimes. This

happened, Khoreibit said, despite regular police patrols.

Hawalli governorate is the most crime-prone area. It recorded 1,484 cases of felonies out of a total of 5,804 and 2,803 misdemeanours out of 6,138 among the four governorates, according to 1986 statistics.

Also in 1985, Hawalli governorate registered 1,650 out of 5,325 felonies and 2,315 misdemeanours out of 5,773 for all the governorates.

Khoreibit said that crimes in general, all over the world receive prompt attention of relevant authorities. Kuwait is no exception. Homicides which are a major cause of concern, draw much attention, of both the authorities and people at large.

Homicides, Khoreibit said, receive top priority followed by crimes such as adultery, rape, narcotics, and drug trafficking. These are followed by financial crimes such as dud cheques, thefts, embezzlements and burglaries.

Khoreibit said the Ministry of Interior has implemented the patrol system in all governorates

in addition to efforts exerted by the emergency and communication forces supported by the latest communication equipments to facilitate and enhance the performance of the security forces.

Distribution

These efforts, contributed towards solving 80 per cent of crimes and apprehending the offenders.

Usually, he said, police forces are distributed according to the crime rate. In some areas, they are divided into forces for each 100,000 people or per 10,000 crimes. Training levels are judged as critical in allocating assignments.

He said the Interior Ministry has started a public awareness campaign against vandalism. A total of 65 government and private authorities had contributed to these programmes.

Additionally the public relations department at the ministry spares no effort in enlightening the public through different programmes to confront vandalism and hooliganism, Khoreibit said.

Salah Khalaf praises Kuwait's stand

MEMBER of the Central Committee of the Fatah Movement Salah Khalaf yesterday praised Kuwait's consistent stand and the full support to the Palestinian problem in all political, financial and moral means.

Summit

Khalaf made the statement following his meeting with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad in the presence of Foreign Ministry's Undersecretary Sulaiman Al Shaheen, Deputy Speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC) Saleem Al Zanoun and the PLO Representative to Kuwait Owmi Battash.

Sheikh Sabah and the Palestinian official told reporters that they discussed developments of the Palestinian cause in light of the popular Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab lands, issues to be discussed in the extraordinary Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Algiers on June 7, Lebanon crises in addition to a number of Arab issues.

Answering a question whether the extraordinary Arab summit would touch on the Palestinian uprising and the Iraq-Iran war, Khalaf said, it will and further added, the halting of the Gulf war will be a favourable enhancement to the Palestinian issue.

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● The Minister of Education and Acting Minister of Higher Education, Anwar Abdullah Al Nouri (centre) met the newly appointed principals at the ministry's main meeting room. The meeting was attended by the ministry's undersecretary Abdul Rahman Al Khudari, the assistant undersecretary for general education, Saad Al Rifai and the director of the coordination and follow-up department, Sheikhia Al Muslim.

Fixed dowry system improves business for wedding services offices

A NUMBER of tribes in Kuwait have recently agreed unanimously on a fixed dowry in an effort to encourage youths to marry and put an end to the high-dowry marriage deterrent.

A local newspaper has conducted a public survey to evaluate the public reaction to this move, particularly among wedding services offices.

Ali Al Aradch, owner of a wedding services office, said that some offices charged KD350 for arranging a wedding reception and providing the needed services such as a tent, cooks, labourers, water-tanks and a number of rugs.

Encouraged

He said others offered the same services for KD400 and that the citizen should seek quality services, in spite of the cost, stressing that a fixed dowry encouraged youths to marry and put an end to their refusal to pay high dowries.

He added that, of course, the result was increased demand for their services and that in certain cases the services would include a more than average number of, for example, cooks and workers. Special services such as the

employment of Yemeni cooks, who charged as much as KD300 for two days because of their reputation for excellent cooking, naturally raised costs.

Another owner of a wedding services office, Rashed Al Mutairi, said that in the past, business had been good and competition strong as a result, adding that this had led to a reduction in prices in favour of the customer.

Competition

He pointed out that in those days, ordinary services would have cost KD600 to 700, whereas today, excellent services could be had at a cost of only KD350, which was the result of strong competition among the various offices.

He said that the system of a fixed dowry had improved busi-

ness and put them in almost continuous operation.

He pointed out that the only problem they faced was competition from unauthorised offices which took flats as their work sites and practised without licences.

A third man in this business said that some tribes had reduced the number of meals to a main banquet, which was reflected in reduced earnings for the cook, who charged KD30 per meal.

He added that people no longer required such excessive services as they had before and that prices for certain facilities had dropped, such as water-tanks and decoration, stressing that the fixing of the dowry had helped improve business in the market.

Four parks included under landscaping project

ABDUL Rahman Ibrahim Al Houti, Minister of Public Works and chairman of the Higher Landscaping Committee at a press conference held yesterday, said work on national landscaping project began on the very day HH the Amir expressed his desire to increase the landscaped area in the country.

The minister went on to state that the landscaping plan included four parks in Jahra, Abu Halifa, Sabahiya and Bayan, three in Sabahiya, Rabiya and Jleeh Al Shiyukh, besides

planting of trees on main roads, streets and roundabouts, as well as a number of afforestation projects, which included the landscaping and fencing of the desert region.

Committee

He disclosed that a ministerial committee was formed on October 1986 on the directives of HH the Amir. The committee was under the chairmanship of the Planning Minister and its members comprised the ministers of Public Works, Electricity and Water and Municipality. The committee had submitted part one of the plan to the Council of Ministers for recommendations and approval. The relative budget for the years 88-89 and 89-90 were estimated as per the report to be KD19 million. Additionally, the ministry was currently completing studies aimed at modernising the existing parks.

Al Houti said studies were also aimed at promoting agricultural productivity, establishing a special office for coordination and follow-up of national landscaping plans, construction of new parks, landscaping government buildings, and fostering landscaping applied research. He revealed that a special plan was currently under consideration whereby the Industrial Bank of Kuwait would offer loans to fund agricultural projects, with a view to supporting overall landscaping of the country.

ROYAL COURT

Crown Prince audiences

HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah yesterday received head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Egyptian Parliament Dr Mohammed Abdel Salam on the occasion of his visit here. Egyptian ambassador to Kuwait accompanied Abdel Salam during the audience.

Message from Jordanian PM

HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah yesterday received a message from Jordanian Premier Zaid Al Refai.

The message was delivered by Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait during a meeting with Sheikh Saad yesterday.

Crown Prince cable

HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah yesterday sent a cable of congratulations to the Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali on the occasion of his country's National Day.

Sheikh Saad also sent a similar cable to the Tunisian Premier Hedi Baccouche.

KUWAIT PRESS DIGEST

Reagan criticised

A KUWAITI daily yesterday criticised the US President Ronald Reagan for repeatedly focusing on the so-called "Jews rights" and ignoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Al Rai Al Aam newspaper has noted that President Reagan distinguishes between the rights of Soviet Jews immigrants and rights of the Palestinian people and their return to their usurped land.

Lashing at the US President for consistently centering on "rights of the Jews" during the superpowers' summits, the paper said that President Reagan only "trades" with this issue and ignores other vital issues.

Dramatic events expected

A KUWAITI weekly magazine yesterday said the region will observe "dramatic events" similar to the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in light of the current US-Soviet summit.

Al Mufatma, in its weekly editorial, said that some expected breakthroughs will take place in the region's scenario of events topped by the halting of the Iraq-Iran war.

The magazine expressed belief that the stopping of the war will not be reached but through an important political transformation inside Iran that insists on the continuation of the war.

It added such a transformation is a possible establishment of an Iranian government of businessmen and the fall of the present regime.

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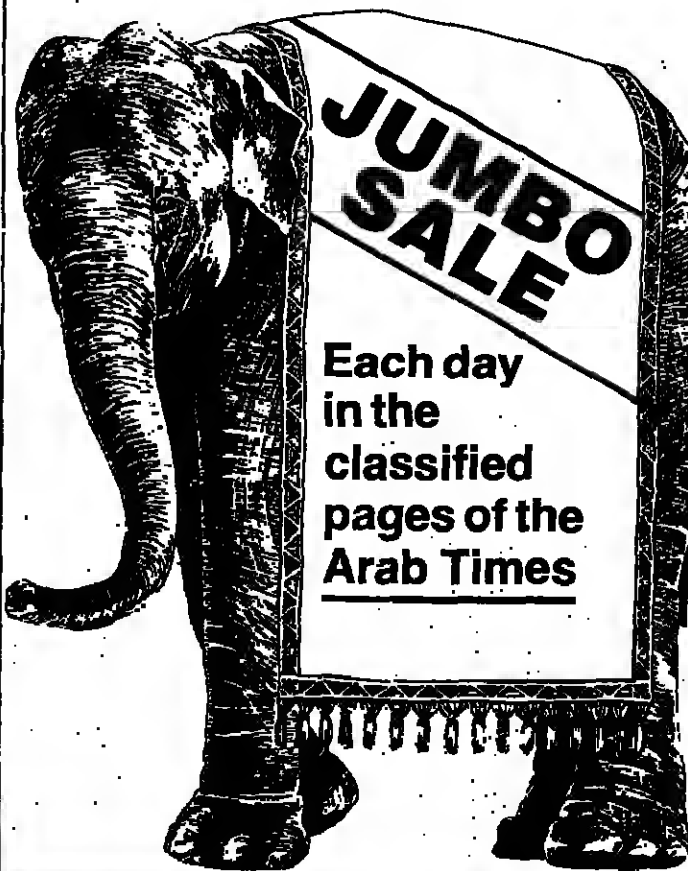
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Sheikh Nasser attends ILO opening session

GENEVA, June 1. (Kuna): Kuwait's Minister of Social Affairs and Labour, Sheikh Nasser Mohammed Al Ahmed Al Sabah, was among the 2,000 government, employer and labour delegates attending the opening session here today of the 75th International Labour Conference.

The minister, at the head of a 16-strong Kuwaiti delegation to the three-week session, is due to address a plenary session of the conference next Monday.

More than 100 government ministers from the organisation's 150 member states are in Geneva for the conference.

Also due to take part are Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who will speak on June 7, and Philippine President Corason Aquino, on June 14.

At the inaugural session the

delegates approved by acclamation the appointment of East German Labour Minister Wolfgang Beyreuther as president of the conference.

Syrian Labour Minister, Haydar Bozo, speaking on behalf of the Arab group, gave his support to the nomination of Beyreuther.

Late today delegates are due to elect three vice-presidents for the conference, and these are expected to be officials from Jamaica, Japan and the Ivory Coast.

Arab group

Before the start of the conference Sheikh Nasser had bilateral talks with Bahrain's Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Sulman Bin Mohamed, and also with Qatar's Minister of Labour

and Social Affairs, Sheikh Ali Bin Ahmed Al Ansari.

Also, the Arab Labour Organisation convened a meeting, at which Arab group strategy at the conference was discussed.

The Arab group is presenting a resolution to the conference on the labour conditions in the occupied Arab territories, which ILO sources say seems almost certain to be adopted by the delegates by a large majority.

This resolution, entitled "the protection of workers and employers' rights and freedoms in Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories," is to be discussed by a committee this week and is due to be voted on for referral to the full conference on Monday or Tuesday.

In all 13 resolutions will be discussed by the committee.



Kuwait's Minister of Information Sheikh Jaber Mubarak Al Hamad, (centre) Tuesday night hosted a dinner banquet in honour of Bahraini Information Minister Tarek Al Muayyid (right). Muayyid is being welcomed at the banquet. (Picture by Raed Outania)

Seminar on Palestine cause focuses on uprising

SPEAKERS in the last session of the Kuwaiti Graduates Society-sponsored seminar on the Palestine cause in 40 years have concentrated on the uprising in the occupied Arab lands.

Dr Munther Anabtawi noted that the Palestinian uprising has affirmed the sole legitimacy of the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people and gained international media attention.

The revolt further led to a political crisis in Israel, he said and spoke of two future possibilities for the uprising.

A continued escalation in the upheaval will either lead to the

return of the coalition government in Israel's upcoming elections or the Labour Party, which announced readiness to attend an international conference on peace in the Middle East takes over power.

Consequently, Arab and international pressures will increase on the PLO to accept the idea and give certain concessions at that gathering, Dr Munther elaborated.

A second probability is a cooling down to the uprising which will make an impression in Israel that the Likud Party's iron-fist policy had succeeded and might

entail a victory for that party in the elections, he said, warning, thus confiscation of Arab lands will continue and more settlements will be erected and at the same time the atmosphere will be more appropriate for a Palestinian civil disobedience.

Dr Munther elaborated on Palestinian and Arab alternatives for the continuation of the uprising and emphasised that the Palestinians have nothing else but to continue struggle.

The Arabs should extend moral and material support and accept what the Palestinians demand, he elaborated.

Kuwait, Bahrain agree on number of resolutions

BAHRAIN Information Minister, Tarek Al Muayyid, announced yesterday that the official Kuwait-Bahrain information talks have agreed on a number of resolutions topped by intensifying exchange of visits to realise mutual benefit.

Muayyid talking to Kuna before leaving at the conclusion of a two-day visit at the invitation of his Kuwaiti counterpart Sheikh Jaber Mubarak Al Hamad, added that a number of meetings at the level of directors of radio and television will be held.

Similar periodical meetings will be held at the level of information ministers and under-secretaries to consult over means

of boosting bilateral co-operation, he elaborated.

The minister pointed out that his meetings with HH the Amir and HH the Crown Prince and Premier, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah, underlined the urge for making use of information in displaying the co-operation of the two peoples and their leadership.

Muayyid emphasised that the talks will push forward the two countries' informational march, thanks to their leaderships' guidance.

He appreciated the hospitality accorded to him and hoped Kuwait all progress, welfare, security and stability under its wise leadership.

Distribution of houses

THE assistant director for distribution and follow up affairs at the National Housing Authority (NHA), Fared Al Ajeel, has said that the NHA will distribute 424 plots to citizens next Sunday. This will be the first group of plot allotments in the Rabiya area.

The second group, consisting of 131 allotments will be distributed shortly, Al Ajeel added that the NHA would announce

the names of citizens who will get plots south of Fintas, comprising 531 allotments, on June 11.

The NHA is preparing to allocate 79 houses in the Fintas Project soon. This project will provide a total of 1125 houses. Next month, a further 150 allotments west of Fintas will be distributed from a total of 1054. The last group will be allocated at the end of this year, Al Ajeel said.

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LETTERS & EDITORIALS

ARAB TIMES

Thought for today

A GOOD face is the best recommendation — England's Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603).

Armenians fight for their goals

By Leonard Bushkoff

BOSTON: Although we have a general idea of recent events in Soviet Armenia and of the bloody backlash that this triggered in the neighbouring Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, the hows and whys remain unclear.

But interviews with a delegation from Soviet Armenia in the United States, as well as with American experts in Washington and elsewhere, make certain conclusions unavoidable.

The century-long Armenian question has entered a new phase. Its thrust has shifted from the Turkish capital of Ankara to Moscow, and its method has gone from conspiratorial activism to the involvement of the Armenian people as a whole.

From 1975 to 1984, Armenian terrorists in the West tried to force Turkey to accept responsibility for the genocide of Armenians during World War I. This strategy failed, and the terrorist incidents have since tapered off. There were 47 such incidents in 1981, 26 in 1982, 13 in 1983, and just 6 in 1984, when they halted.

Now Armenians are fighting for their goals through strictly democratic means, with successive demonstrations in Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, peaking at about 400,000 participants in February. Their goal: the merger of the heavily Armenian Republic.

"This is not nationalism," a delegation member insisted, "but the gathering of all Armenians under one roof."

Attention
The Armenians have learned from other Soviet nationalities that demonstrations gain foreign and Soviet media attention, that police countermeasures are no longer harsh, and that Mikhail Gorbachev will pay attention. Merger remains highly unlikely. It would draw intense opposition from Azerbaijanis and other Soviet Muslims. Above all, such a precedent would embolden every nationality in the Soviet bloc.

But the Armenians still have several cards in their hand.

Armenians are highly educated, and — according to Gerard Libaridian of the Zoran Institute, an Armenian think tank — are heavily represented in the technical intelligentsia whose energies Gorbachev needs to rebuild the Soviet economy. (Armenian names are prominent in Soviet scientific and technological journals.)

Moscow also hopes to maintain good ties with the Armenian diaspora, whose voice is audible in US politics (particularly in California), among Mideast radicals (particularly in Lebanon), and among US entrepreneurs now considering investment in Soviet Armenia.

US, Singapore may mend ties

By Robert Trautman

WASHINGTON, (Reuters): Both Singapore and the United States overreacted to alleged US interference in Singapore's politics, but vital economic and military interests will prompt a quick mending of ties, diplomatic analysts say.

Roger Brooks, director of Asian studies at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative study group, said in an interview with Reuters that the recent expulsion by each country of a diplomat was ill advised.

"Two foolish acts do not make a positive act," he said.

Rejected
Ties between the two countries, already strained by US action against Singapore on trade, worsened on May 7 when Singapore asked the United States to withdraw the first secretary of its embassy, Mason Hendrickson.

Singapore accused him of trying to persuade anti-government politicians to oppose Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's government in forthcoming elections and suggesting that financing for their campaigns would be no problem.

The State Department rejected the charge, saying his actions were within accepted diplomatic bounds, and in turn asked for the withdrawal of a senior diplomat at Singapore's embassy in Washington, Robert Chua.

The loyalty of Armenians is worth retaining. Hence Moscow's cultural, educational, and financial concessions to Karabakh: Americans are not alone in throwing money at problems. Moscow's early criticism of the Armenian protests has softened; it has even shown the protests in a documentary film.

Embraced

At the same time, the Armenian Communist Party has openly embraced Armenian national interests.

Several members of the delegation responded enthusiastically when asked if they had demonstrated. Another said he had told workers at his factory to march. Sub large, well-organised marches could not have occurred without some level of party participation, according to a Washington specialist who requested anonymity.

The Armenian party first secretary, Karen Demirchjian, is an old-time Brezhnev follower, unwanted by Gorbachev. The pretext for his ouster: corruption — a plausible accusation for those who see Armenians as wheeling-dealing capitalists at heart.

"Trotskyism used to be the charge," says one Washington specialist on Soviet minorities, "but now it's corruption. Either way, the Gorbachev crowd wants Demirchjian out."

Demirchjian has countered by upholding Armenian national aspirations. Whether this will save him beyond this summer's Communist Party plenum is an open question.

Pogrom

The Azerbaijanis responded to the upsurge by their traditional Christian rivals with what Tass bluntly labelled "a pogrom." It broke out on Sunday, Feb 28, in Sumgait (on the Caspian Sea) and apparently continued into Monday, when troops from outside ended it.

Local police did little to stop the attack. Sumgait is a raw industrial town filled with young, unmarried, male workers of several nationalities — Azerbaijanis, Armenians, Russians — who have migrated there for higher pay and who mix only on the job.

When the attack was over, 34 Armenians were officially listed as killed. The Armenian delegation said that 34 was accurate.

Not since World War II has such a large-scale, spontaneous attack by one group of Soviet citizens on another been known to have occurred.

The attack suggests that Transcaucasia — despite 70 years of Soviet rule and the creation of a new "Soviet man" — remains as dangerous an ethnic-religious power keg as it was in Tsarist times.

The Christian Science Monitor News Service.

Incomplete article

SIR: This refers to Firoze Rangoonwala's article on Raj Kapoor (AT, May 26). It is unfair to write an incomplete article on a great actor and filmmaker like Raj Kapoor.

Some of the most important and outstanding movies of Raj Kapoor, made in the fifties and early sixties were not mentioned, for example: Main Nasha Mein Hoon with Mala Sinha; Sapnon Ka Saudagar, introducing Hema Malini and Chhaila with Nura.

Rangoonwala forgot to mention that Raj Kapoor and Nargis have co-starred in more than 13 films. This, in my opinion, should have been the most important part of the article. The last Raj-Nargis film was Chori Chori. The first was Aag. Four well-known films: Amar, Aab, Ashiana and Bewafa, were not mentioned in the article either.

How dare he describe a film like Sangam as "a silly triangular love story full of songs." The songs by Lata and Rafi are very popular. The film was a tremendous success. In Iran, Sangam had a year-long uninterrupted run. Jis Desh Mein Ganga Behti Hai is one of the best films of Raj Kapoor. How can anyone call it a fiasco?

Awaras and Shree 420, the two Raj Kapoor films that were shown in China and the Soviet Union, have been totally neglected.

Rangoonwala has failed to refer to Raj Kapoor's latest venture, Henna. Rajiv Kapoor has been cast as the hero. Raj Kapoor is looking for a Pakistani girl to play the title role.

All Behbehani, Hawaii.

Driving licence

SIR: Expatriates are grateful to the Kuwait government for

providing them facilities such as free medical care, subsidised foodstuff through co-operative stores, etc. But expatriates living with their families who do not have a driving licence face problems.

People without driving licence face great difficulties in cases of emergencies. They are forced to travel by taxis, public transport buses or vans. To wait for conveyance on the roads along with children is troublesome.

I request the concerned authorities to provide special concessions in obtaining driving licences for persons with families.

C.M. Ahmad, Safat.

IDs for ticket checkers

SIR: I am pleased with Kuwait Public Transport Company for introducing identity cards for

their ticket inspectors. With this introduction of IDs the passengers can now be at ease. After seeing the uniform and the IDs, the passengers can get ready with their tickets or passes to be shown to the inspector and the whole process can now be smoother and faster.

Before the introduction of this system, the inspectors used to enter the bus at any stop and demand tickets from the passengers without showing proper identity. This used to irritate the passengers.

Thanks to KPTC. Please keep up the good service to the passengers, maintain the buses well, keep them clean and free from overcrowding.

Prabhu Mendonca, Safat.

Repeat performance

SIR: We send our heartfelt congratulations to all members of

the cast of the Hindi play "Undersecretary." Though the credit goes to the whole team, we still feel little more credit must be given to Mamta Tomar and P.K. Merwah.

We request Indian Arts Circle and Natya Bharathi to stage the play again in the near future. Many of our friends could not see the play because it was performed on a working day.

M.M. Sarnah and Aijpal Singh, Farwaniya.

Congratulations

SIR: We extend our heartfelt congratulations to Indian Arts Circle and to all the members of Natya Bharathi for staging the Hindi drama "Undersecretary." We liked it very much.

Everyone performed well and they deserve credit. Performances of Mamta Tomar as



Mrs Saroj and P.K. Merwah as Boora Ram will stay in our minds for a long time.

Surjit Singh Nihal and others, Kuwait.

ALL letters to the Editor must contain the writer's name and address. Publication is at the discretion of the Editor and letters are subject to the editing process for space or other reasons.

Leaders scrambling to avoid defeat

Israel's Labour Party facing its worst crisis

By George D. Moffett III

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM: Israel's Labour Party, once the country's dominant political force, is facing its worst crisis in 40 years.

Divided, hesitant, and out of step with an increasing number of voters, party leaders are scrambling to avoid defeat in national elections due later this year. Far more crucial, they are searching for ways to ward off the curse of irrelevance in a country grown more conservative during 18 weeks of political violence.

To succeed, the party will need to stress its differences with the Likud bloc on the crucial issue of Middle East peacekeeping — but without appearing to jeopardise Israel's security, many political analysts say.

Recent opinion polls underscore the Labour Party's worsening position. According to pollster Hannech Smith, there has been a 3.5 per cent shift from the Labour camp to the Likud since the Palestinian uprising began in

the occupied territories in December. That, he says, puts Likud roughly where it was in the 1984 election, when it came within one seat in the Knesset (parliament) of being able to form a ruling coalition.

"They're a hair from that right now," Smith says, noting that the group dominated by Likud leads the Labour-led liberal parties 53 to 45 per cent.

Dominated

Labour (and its predecessor) dominated politics from Israel's founding in 1948 until the watershed 1977 election, when the Likud broke Labour's monopoly. Both want enough votes to be able to end their coalition that has ruled since 1984.

One cause of Labour's decline has been a gradual shift in Israeli political values. As Israel has grown more conservative, more religious, more nationalistic, Labour's secular, socialist outlook has become less relevant. Those values are old-fashioned and "not as valid any more," says Danny Rubenstein

of the Labour Party newspaper Davar.

More worrisome is the diminished prospect for Mideast peace negotiations, the issue many Labourites hoped would carry their party to an election victory.

Over the past two years, party leader and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres single-handedly pieced together a negotiating framework in secret meetings with Jordan's King Hussein. But the Palestinian unrest has largely cut Jordan out of the picture.

Peres is thus left without the partner that would make peace talks acceptable to a majority of Israelis. The effect has been to pull the rug out from under the party that, until now, could say to the voters, "We can make peace better than Likud."

Crackdown

Philosophically, the intifadah (uprising) has sharpened the antagonism between party doves and hawks, led respectively by Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. One disgruntled Labourite, who complains of the

trials of coexistence, says Rabin's crackdown in the occupied West Bank and Gaza has "out Likuded the Likud" in severity.

Personally, the uprising and King Hussein's recent decision not to represent the Palestinians in future peace talks have left Peres dispirited and disoriented, say Peres confidants.

"He used to be optimistic, visionary, even bombastic," says a ranking Labour source, speaking on condition of anonymity. "But he's come down to earth. It's like a balloon that's burst."

Politically, the intifadah may further narrow Labour's political base. On the left, it could lose the four or five Knesset seats it gets from Israel's Arab voters. On the right, with bawks having taken control of the National Religious Party, Labour's faint hopes of reviving a partnership that kept it on top for three decades now appear dead.

Not that Labour is a spent political force. Recent party polls indicate most Israelis would prefer to entrust a peace process

to Peres rather than Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. And party officials point to a new, decentralised nominating process that may bring youth into the ranks.

As a bare minimum, Labour may be able to translate its pivotal position at or near the parliamentary centre into a "blocking coalition" capable of holding a Likud government in check.

Sharper

Still, to emerge from the shadow of the Likud, Labour will need to sharpen an image which has become indistinct to many voters. The immediate test of its willingness to do so, analysts say, will be how party managers play the crucial peace issue in the coming campaign.

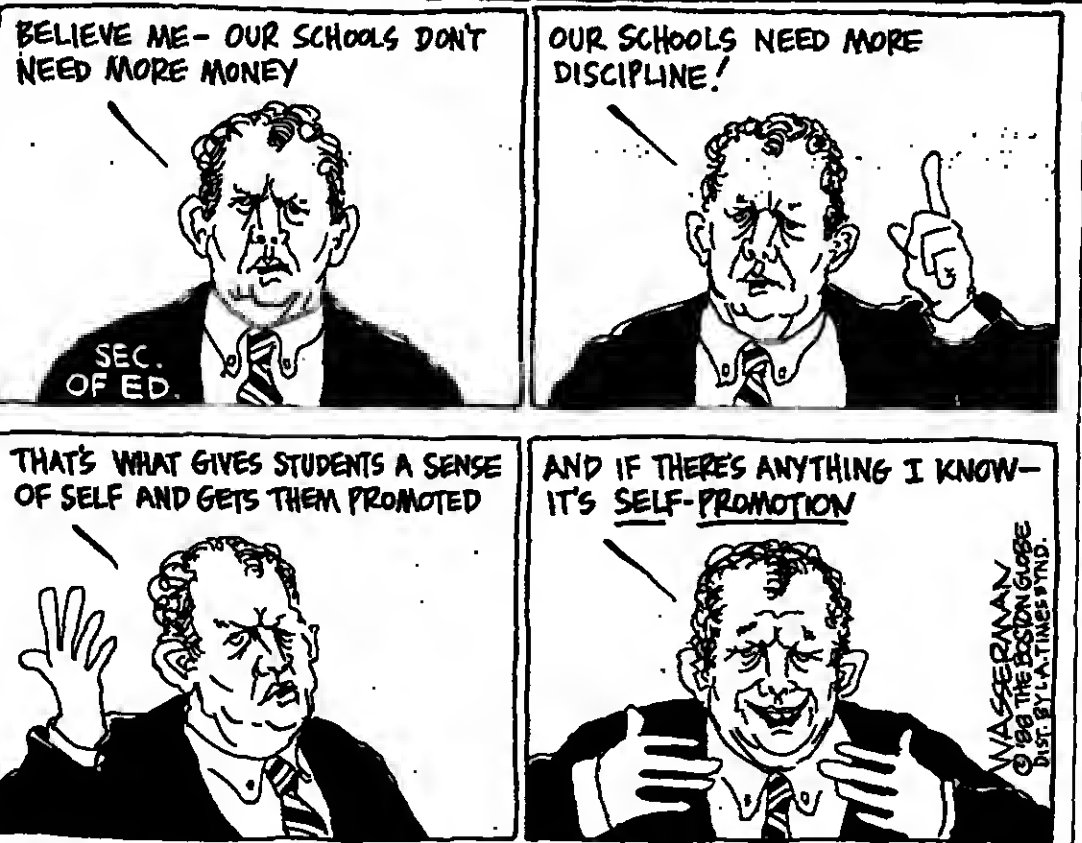
Given the belligerent public mood created by the unrest, which has played to the Likud's advantage, one temptation will be to mute the party's controversial support for the policy of trading territory for peace.

But many party officials insist that, to win, Labour needs to risk

accenting this key difference with Likud, which has opposed to United States' recent peace initiative. That means addressing more directly security fears roused by the prospect of giving up part of the West Bank and possibly Gaza. It also means, Labour Knesset member Yacov Gil says, being willing to say bluntly that it's better "to be strong with a little Israel, than dangerous with a big Israel."

The first hint of Labour's electoral strategy came when party ministers adopted a platform opposing an independent Palestinian state, defending existing Jewish West Bank settlements, and setting the Jordan River as Israel's security frontier. Buried deep in the outline were cautious references to swapping land for peace.

"It's just the cautious nature of the party," complains the Labour source. "If you're going to try to imitate the Likud, why not join the Likud?" The Christian Science Monitor News Service.



Somalia moves slowly towards settlement with Ethiopia

By Robert Powell

MOGADISHU, (Reuters): Somalia and Ethiopia are taking steps to defuse a long-running border dispute but diplomats question how long their recent peace agreement will last.

The two East African countries restored diplomatic relations on April 3 under an agreement which also provided for all troops to be withdrawn at least 15 km (nine miles) from their tense and heavily-defended border.

Somali Deputy Foreign Minister Khatib Musa Samatar told Reuters the military disengagement had been completed and the two sides had agreed to exchange prisoners. They had only to agree where the exchange should take place, he added.

Standstill

Somalia and Ethiopia fought a full-scale war from 1977 to 1978 over the Ogaden region of eastern Ethiopia, which is mainly inhabited by ethnic Somalis.

Musa Samatar said Somalia had already designated an ambassador to Ethiopia but he declined to say when he would take up residence in Addis Ababa or when the two countries' foreign ministers would meet again to discuss a final settlement of the border dispute.

"Relations between the two countries have been at a standstill for a long time, so it requires a lot of preparation and groundwork to start negotiations," he said.

The agreement to normalise

relations surprised diplomatic observers as intermittent peace talks had been deadlocked for two years.

Ethiopia broke the impasse by dropping its demand that Somalia recognise its existing borders as a pre-condition for any further talks.

Diplomats said Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam made the concession to win a truce with Somalia while he dealt with an increasingly serious rebellion in the north of Ethiopia.

"Mengistu was forced to sign this peace agreement because of the internal situation. He saw it was very bad to be facing an enemy on two fronts," one European diplomat said.

Even before the agreement was signed, Ethiopia had begun airlifting troops from the Ogaden to reinforce positions in the northern provinces of Eritrea and Tigray.

Many diplomats fear the peace agreement may therefore turn out to be more a temporary truce than the foundation stone of a lasting border settlement.

Closed

"I feel it is an agreement of the moment and I do not necessarily see it lasting," another Western diplomat said.

Musa Samatar said the border was still closed for the time being but he hoped it would open soon so that Somalia and Ethiopia could resume trade links.

Somalia is vague about how it wants to settle the border dispute, saying only that the ethnic

Somali population of the Ogaden should be allowed self-determination.

Musa Samatar declined to say what form this should take. "The question of self-determination will be seen in the future. The matter may come up when the ministerial meeting is held," he said.

Many Somalis feel the Ogaden should simply become part of Somalia, where the entire population is from the Somali tribe. But the semi-arid Ogaden has been ruled by Ethiopia for most of this century and Addis Ababa argues that Somalia has no right to demand a revision of the boundaries it inherited at independence in 1960.

Tied

The future of several hundred thousand refugees from the Ogaden who have moved to Somalia since 1977 is tied to settlement of the border dispute.

The government officially estimates that there are 840,000 refugees scattered in camps up and down the country but relief workers say privately that the figure is nearer 500,000.

The normalisation of relations between Somalia and Soviet-backed Ethiopia has brought a sudden thaw in Mogadishu's strained relations with Moscow.

Somalia was a close ally of the Soviet Union until 1977 but President Mohamed Siad Barre tore up a treaty of friendship with Moscow and expelled an estimated 6,000 Soviet advisers when the Soviet Union decided to back Ethiopia in the Ogaden war.

Filipino farmers struggling over reform programme

By Paudyni Sicam

MANILA: More than two years into the administration of President Corason Aquino, Filipino peasant farmers, landowners, and their representatives in Congress are still struggling over what kind of agrarian reform programme ought to be enacted here.

The peasants' clamour has been loud and persistent. It is based on a promise made by Aquino during her presidential campaign to correct the nation's social injustice through genuine land reform. Recently, thousands of peasant farmers marched through the streets of Manila chanting, "Land not bullets," demanding the distribution of huge plantations to the landless.

Twenty-five per cent of landowners in the Philippines own 75 per cent of all private land. In a rural work force of 10 million, only 1.5 million are owner-operators. The Congress for a People's Agrarian Reform (CPAR), which represents 12 national organisations from the centre to the far left and boasts 1.5 million members, has been promoting a "people's" agrarian reform calling for extensive expropriation of private agricultural lands.

A landowner herself, Aquino has said she would use her family's 6,000 hectare (14,800 acre) sugar hacienda to illustrate how agrarian reform should be implemented. But today, her younger brother Jose Cojuangco, a congressman, is one of the leaders of a conservative landowners' group which has blocked a radical land-reform measure in the lower house.

Changed

Although Congress started out with two land-reform measures acceptable to the peasantry, these have been changed by the strong landowner lobby among the legislators. Two bills passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives are now waiting to be reconciled by a conference committee.

The House version puts distribution of private plantations last in the order of priorities and effectively allows landowners to keep up to 16 hectares (40 acres). (The bill would begin by distributing public lands, many of which are located in inaccessible mountainous regions. Land-reform advocates are concerned that appropriating the funding required to develop these lands would delay the reforms.) CPAR says the 16-hectare limit would exempt "almost 100 per cent of all private lands" from the agrarian reform programme. Other sources say some 86 per cent would be exempt.

The Senate version, CPAR says, has "more pro-farmer provisions than (the House bill)." They say it has too many exemptions and is vague about the coverage and disposition of lands leased to multinational agribusiness firms. It carries a five-hectare retention limit.

In place of the two bills, the CPAR is promoting a people's agrarian reform code. Even at this late date, CPAR leaders say, the code could be introduced into the legislative process via a constitutional provision which allows citizens to amend, veto, or recall a law under certain circumstances. The code would start the land-reform programme with private lands, and allow an across-the-board three-hectare ownership ceiling.

Clashed

The Aquino government's road to a comprehensive agrarian reform programme has been a rough one. In January 1987, militant peasants who wanted to present their land-reform agenda to the president clashed with police and soldiers guarding the road to the president's office. The troops opened fire; 18 were killed.

In July 1987, Aquino ignored the recommendations of the cabinet committee assigned to draw up a comprehensive agrarian reform programme and signed Executive Order 229, her

own programme which the peasantry called a "betrayal" of their hopes.

While the President ordered implementation of agrarian reform in all agricultural lands, private and public, regardless of crops planted or tenurial arrangements, she left it up to Congress to determine how much land a planter could retain and which land would go first.

Productivity

Critics say that breaking up large plantations into small farms will lower productivity. The would-be beneficiaries, however, insist that productivity need not suffer if the law provides for the organisation of cooperative farms and extends the necessary support services such as credit, technology, and farmer education. Agrarian reform advocates argue that a genuine land-reform programme could raise farm incomes and broaden the middle class.

After more than two years of lobbying, some CPAR member organisations are "no longer sure of the strategic value of the legislative struggle," a CPAR volunteer says. The coalition is in danger of splitting between the moderates, who pin their hopes on Congress, and those who see no more hope in peaceful processes.

The Christian Science Monitor News Service.

TODAY IN HISTORY

- 1567 — Irish rebel Shane O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, is assassinated.
- 1622 — Sigismund of Poland signs armistice with Gustavus II of Sweden.
- 1675 — Coup in Spain leads to overthrow of queen mother, and Don John, a natural son of Philip IV, takes command.
- 1771 — Russia completes its conquest of the Crimea.
- 1815 — Napoleon Bonaparte issues a liberal constitution in France.
- 1917 — Brazil revokes its neutrality in World War I and seizes German ships.
- 1924 — US Congress confirms citizenship on all American Indians.
- 1941 — Germany's Adolf Hitler and Italy's Benito Mussolini hold World War II meeting at Brenner Pass in the Alps.
- 1946 — Britain and United States restore Azores base to Portugal.
- 1949 — Transjordan is renamed the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- 1965 — Almost 200 miners are killed in coal mine explosion near Fukuoaka, Japan; European hostages are reported killed by Congolese rebels.
- 1966 — Southeast Asian nations of Indonesia and Malaysia agree to end five years of hostilities.
- 1974 — King of Bhutan, Jig Singhi Wangchuk, is crowned to become — at age 18 — youngest monarch in world.
- 1983 — Soviet Union announces launch of new space probe to planet Venus, and says it was fired into interplanetary space from satellite orbiting earth.
- 1984 — India's Army takes control of strife-torn Punjab state on eve of new, massive civil disobedience campaign by Sikh militants.
- 1987 — Sri Lanka appeals to India not to send relief supplies to rebel-held peninsula in Sri Lanka.



Table Talk

BY DINAH

YOU don't have to be rich to eat out in Kuwait. For only KD 3,600 two of us recently enjoyed a filling three course meal at Caesar's Vegetarian restaurant. Tucked away on the ground floor of the Souk Al Maseel (behind the new Al Ahli Bank at the south end of Fahd Al Salem Street), Caesar's Vegetarian Restaurant is conveniently located above the souk's underground car park. The decor and furnishing of the restaurant are rather drab and functional and I would recommend that you take one of the private cubicles at the side of the room. Although these too are decorated in dingy brown hessian, rather like railway carriages they offer a feeling of seclusion, which is especially important if there are women in the party.

To a non-Indian the menu is somewhat bewildering, as no descriptions of the various dishes are given, and although the waiter was very helpful, he didn't give us a very clear pic-

A budget binge

ture of what we would be ordering. In fact a wide variety of South Indian snacks such as vada (lentil cakes), bonda (fried potato patties) and dosa (savory pancakes) are offered. In addition, there are North Indian dishes and a non-vegetarian section with tikka and khorma.

Thali
To play safe we opted for the two set three-course meal menu — Gujarati Thali and Caesar's Special Thali. Both of these consist of a metal platter (thali) on which five or six tiny katori or stainless steel bowls are placed containing the various dishes. Both set meals began with an appetising and unusual soup made from coconut milk, nutmeg and lots of pepper.

The Gujarati platter contained a second, similar yogurt-based soup. In Gujarati cuisine nothing is used which is grown under the ground (onions, potatoes, garlic etc.) and the flavour is somewhat sweeter than other types of Indian food. This was apparent in the delicately flavoured dahl and in a mild curry of spinach, tomato, cumin and chilli. My favourite dish was the dry vegetable curry of beans, carrots and cauliflower which had a distinctive nutty flavour. To accompany these dishes there was plain rice, yogurt, chutney, piping hot puri (fried bread) and popadoms.

Caesar's Special Platter contained the same dry vegetable

curry, yogurt, breads, rice and chutney, but the other dishes were different. The soup was a savoury combination of tomato, coriander and garlic. The dahl contained courgettes and tomatoes and was seasoned with whole cumin seeds. The most delightful dish was a creamy combination of potatoes, eggplant, tomatoes and lentils with ginger.

When the platters first arrived we had been concerned at how small the portions seemed, but we needn't have worried, for the waiter came to replenish our bowls twice and offered us more puri and popadoms. Well sated, we hardly had room for the two desserts which were served on the same platter — carrot halwa, a light dish of sweetened pureed carrots and jalabi, a pretzel-like shape made from black gram flour, deep fried and dipped in syrup.

At KD 3,600 this meal, which included fresh lemon juice, mineral water and coffee, was excellent value for money. Throughout the meal we had also received courteous, personal service.

RESTAURANT: Caesar's Vegetarian
TYPE: Indian
MEAL: Three course lunch
PRICE: KD 3,600 (for two)
Star rating (out of five):
FOOD: ****
SERVICE: ****
ATMOSPHERE: ****
VALUE FOR MONEY: ****



Abida Parveen



Asif Ali

Abida Parveen in Kuwait concert

PAKISTAN'S well-known singer Abida Parveen will give a concert at the Kuwait SAS Hotel on June 10. Abida is one of the best-known ghazal and folk singers from Pakistan. She has a natural flair for song, which she perfected after years of training. In addition to ghazal, Abida is also known for Punjabi and Sindhi folk songs. She also sings devotional songs known as kasis. At the Kuwait concert, Abida will be accompanied by Asif Ali, a popular name in Pakistan.



The Top Ranks: Lawry, Niranjan, Alex, Adolf and Succor, who will be performing in Sounds Great.

Sounds Great

REHEARSALS are in full swing for a pop-rock show, an ambitious production by Ken Winston, which will be performed in Kuwait next week.

Ken Winston promises some toe-tapping music in the show called "Sounds Great," featuring old and new singers and dancers.

Top Ranks, a popular local band, will be in attendance in addition to the Jukebox Band with June Stevenson.

"This will be the farwell appearance of popular entertainer Paul Fraser," said Ken Winston. Apparently, Paul Fraser has been persuaded by Ken to perform some of his past successes such as Bruce Springsteen, Billy Idol, Freddie Mercury (I Want to Break Free) and a medley of Elvis Presley. Paul Fraser has often been dubbed the Elvis of Kuwait.

Ken Winston will introduce several newcomers. Among them are Tim Tierney, who will be singing and Walid Al Nimer.

a student of Universal American School. Al Nimer will dance to Michael Jackson's hit, BAD.

The others appearing in the show are Natalie Asfar, Kim Churchman, Qaslan Louis and dancers Nasch Hamid and Floyd Menezes.

Ken, who is planning to bring pop singers from UK in autumn or winter, is banking on the success of this show. He said: "If this show is a success, I will organise a concert with pop singers from the UK."

At the moment, he is corresponding with the agents of some popular rock stars in the UK to organise a concert either in October or December.

This is the first time Ken has gone into solo production. Earlier he had been producing and directing for Kuwait Players. He said: "I wanted to try something different."

There will be two shows on June 10 at 5 pm and 8 pm. For reservations see the What's On column.

CINEMA TODAY

Al Andalus
Last Shark
Starring: James Francisco, Vicki Moro
Al Salmiya
Flashpoint
Starring: Kris Kristofferson, Kevin Kline
Al Hamra
Labyrinth
Starring: Jim Hanson, George Luke
Drive-In
Al Jad'an Talatha (Arabic)
Starring: Samir Ghanem, Roya Al Katib
Al Firdous
Kasam (Hindi)
Starring: Anil Kapoor, Poonam Dhillon
Sulabikhat
Bhoomiyile Rajakannur (Malayalam)

Fahadheel Open-Air
Samsar (Hindi)
Al Fahadheel
Beraham (Bengali)
Al Jahra
Bah Al Nasar (Arabic)
Granada
Mines of Kilimanjaro
Al Jebel
Azhonee (Hindi)
Ahmadhi Drive-In
Qaheer Al Fursan (Arabic)
FRIDAY
Al Jahra
The Guns and the Fury
Granada
Kinara (Hindi)
Sulabikhat
Burglar
Al Jebel
Pyaar Ki Jeet (Hindi)

WHAT'S ON

ARTS

Boushahri Gallery
Watercolour paintings by Yugoslav artist Jovica Prodanovic is open at the Boushahri Gallery, Salem Al Mubarak St., Salmiya, from 8.30 am to 12.30 pm and 4 to 8.40 pm; until June 9.

THEATRE

KLT
KLT's musical Brigadoon will be performed at 5.30 pm on June 2, 3 and at 8.15 pm on June 7, 8 and 9. Tickets — KD3; children — KD2. For reservations ring 39813724.

Bengali Cultural Society
The Society will present "Bichhan", a Hindi drama based on a story by Bengali novelist Mahasweta Devi, on June 2, 3 and June 9, 10, 7.30 pm, at the Mousetrap Theatre, New English School. The play is part of celebration of the 40th Indian independence anniversary. For reservations contact 3903976; 3901806; 5621379.

Sounds Great
A pop-rock musical, will be performed at Salmiya Cinema on June 10, 5 pm and 8 pm. The show will feature Juke Box band with June Stevenson and Top Ranks with Adolf Fraser.

D'Aasiat Association
The association will hold a social - cum - entertainment evening on August 11 at Mesilah Beach Hotel. The event is part of the 40th anniversary of Indian independence. Top Ranks and Next of Kin will be in attendance. For details contact Leena — 2469811, 9.30 am to 5 pm; Henry 3291909 am, 3717346 (pm) or Augustin 5746754 after 6 pm.

Sasur aur Awaz
An Indian music group presents "Geeton Bhari Sham", their second concert, at the IAC, Funitees, on Thursday, June 16, 8 pm. For reservations phone 3983456 after 5 pm.

NRI Meeting
The Non-Resident Indians (NRI) Annual General Meeting will be held at IAC, Funitees, on June 7, 7.45 pm. All NRI members and their wives are welcome. State Bank of India officials will give a talk on capital markets. A contributory dinner will follow.

Social
The next meeting of the ladies information group. Contact.

Got Rhythm
A musical show featuring Reem Yousef Kelani will be presented in the Grand Ballroom, Regency Palace Hotel, on June 2, Thursday. Tickets — KD10 including dinner. Produced and directed by Glenis Muckle and Kerry Langley. All proceeds will be donated to the British charity Medical Air for Palestinians to help Dr Pauline Cutting, OBE, and her team, to provide medical care for refugees. For reservations call 5718143; 5387755; 2627003; 5330934.

FM Services
0800 Easy Listening
0840 Easy Listening
1000 Songs and Music
1100 Country and Western
1200 Songs and Music
1300 Easy Listening
1330 News
1400 Alam Al Nagham: Classical Music
1600 Easy Listening
1700 Arabic Songs and Music
1800 Party Music
1900 Scene and Heard
2000 Party Music
2130 News
2145 Party Music
0200 Closedown

BBC World Services
0000 World News
09 News about Britain
15 Radio News
30 King Street Junior (ex 23rd and 30th)
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

Radio Programmes
0100 News Summary followed by Outlook
30 Waveguide
40 Book Choice
45 Society Today
0200 World News
09 British Press Review
15 Network UK (ex 23rd and 30th Sportsworld)
30 Assignment
0300 World News
09 News about Britain
15 The World Today
30 From Coca to Cocaine
0400 Newsdesk
30 Classical Record Review
45 Reflections
50 Financial News
0500 World News
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 Peetle's Choice
45 The World Today
0600 Newsdesk
30 Irving Berlin Among Friends
40 The Farming World
0700 World News
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

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TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

KTV 1

9.00 Holy Quran
9.25 Cartoons
10.15 Songs and Music
11.00 Islam Wal Insaan: hosted by Dr. Abdul Suboor Shahin
11.30 Noor Al Huda: "Naswah" Starring: Hassan Abidin, Amina Rizk, Abu Bakr Ezzat, Laila Taher.
1.00 News Summary
1.05 World News via Satellite
2.00 Liqa Al Khamis: weekly talk show
3.30 Cartoons
4.00 News Summary
4.15 The Saint: featuring Roger Moore
5.15 Songs and Music
6.00 Alwan
7.00 News Summary
7.30 Bahath An Al Saadah: "Sabah Al Khair, Ya Jaarah". Starring: Samir Ghanem, Hussein Mustafa.
8.30 With Islam: prepared and presented by Dr. Khalid Al Madhkour.
9.00 News in Arabic
9.50 From People's Art: Songs and Music
10.30 Qadiyat Al Asatizah Effat: Arabic film, Starring: Hassan Yusuf, Firdous Abdul Hamid, Rashwan Tawfik, Ajlal Zaki. Directed by Mohammad Bas-siumi.
12.00 Late Night Variety Show presented by Amina Al Sharah.
1.00 News Summary/Holy Quran/Closedown.

FRIDAY

9.00 Holy Quran
9.30 Hikayat Min Al Alam
10.00 News Summary
10.05 World News via Satellite
10.20 Children's Magazine
11.00 Prophet's Sayings: hadith, religious programme, presented by Dr. Ahmad Abul Noor.
11.15 Friday Prayer from Grand Mosque
12.15 Min Wah! Abi Salamah: religious serial.
1.00 News Summary
1.05 World News via Satellite
2.00 Interval
3.15 Hadith: Deeni religious talk by



Friday's feature on KTV 2 is The Beauty and the Beast, 8.40 pm.

Sheikh Mohammad Mutwali Al Sharawi
4.00 Bulundi: Hindi film, starring Raj Kumar, Asha Parekh.
7.00 News Summary
7.15 Kul Al Funoon: focus on art
8.00 Alam Min Haulana: "World About Us".
9.00 News in Arabic
9.50 Wrestling
10.50 Naseem: Kuwaiti play, featuring Abdullah Hahil, Maryam Saleh, Mohammad Jaber, Khalil Ismail.
11.45 News Summary
11.50 World News via Satellite/Holy Quran/Closedown.

KTV 2

6.00 Holy Quran
6.10 Centurions: cartoons
6.30 The Mickey Mouse Club: "Toby Tyler".
7.00 Rags to Riches: "Hunk in the House". A man seeks help from the Foleys.
8.00 News in English
8.40 TV Bloopers and Practical Jokes
9.05 Spenser for Hire: "I Confess". Spenser is asked to investigate the validity of Fuller's confession.
10.00 The Bill Cosby Show: "Calling Dr. Hustabale". Cliff is on call.
10.30 Kate Night Movie: "The Walking Stick". Starring: David Hemmings, Samantha Eggar. A finely etched performance by Samantha Eggar makes this

predictable drama worthwhile, followed by News Summary Magazine D'Actualite/Closedown.

FRIDAY

6.00 Holy Quran
6.10 Transformers
6.30 Out of this World: "The Box is Missing". Evie and Donna return from a holiday and find Tomy's phone missing.
7.00 Airwolf: the team is sent on a special mission to arrest a group of gangsters.
8.00 News in English
8.40 The Beauty and the Beast: A girl, who is mute, is the only eyewitness in a murder trial...
9.40 227: "Got a Job?" Getting a job is not as easy it sounds, as Mary finds out.
10.00 Guinness Records: many world records are set by daring, adventurous men and women.
10.30 The Wiseguy: "The Merchant of Death". Winnie makes a weapons deal but the gang suspect his activities and discover his police connections... Starring: Ken Wahl.
11.30 News Summary
11.40 Magazine D'Actualite/Closedown

Please note that programmes and timings are liable to change without notice.

PRAYERS

Fajr 3.15 am
Zuhr 11.46
Asr 3.20
Maghreb 6.44
Isha 8.15

FRIDAY

Fajr 3.14 am
Friday Prayer 11.46
Asr 3.21 pm
Maghreb 6.44
Isha 8.15

NIGHT CHEMIST

Kuwait
nr. Sheraton, Fahd Al Salem St.
Al Ghazwa Pharmacy
Kazemi Bldg., Khalid Bin Walid St.
Hawalli and Nagra
Khasym Pharmacy
Beirut St.
Salmiya and Rumaitiya
Sima Pharmacy
Baghdad St.
Fahadheel and Ahmadhi
Al Fulei Pharmacy
nr. Safeway, Makkah St.
Fbeel
Jleeb Al Shuyookh
Al Wahran Pharmacy
New Souk
Jahra
Al Khalid Pharmacy
Opp. Cooperative Society

FRIDAY

Kuwait
Al Madinah Pharmacy
Abdullah Al Mubarak St.
Al Ghanem Pharmacy
nr. Carlton, Fahad Al Salem St.
Hawalli and Nagra
Al Firdous Pharmacy
Opp. Hawalli Police Stn., Beirut St.
Salmiya and Rumaitiya
Al Rashed Pharmacy
Amman St.
Fahadheel and Ahmadhi
Al Badiya Pharmacy
Mohd. Jassim Bldg., Dabbous St.
Khalitan
Al Khatian Pharmacy
Ibrahim Bin Adham St.
Jahra
Al Noor Pharmacy
Abdul Aziz Nasrullah Bldg., Matafa St.

HYDERABAD INDIA

Two bedroom & study room apartment for immediate sale with express Estates (Hyd) 1100sqft. Ready possession.
Contact Tel. 5614984 (Res.), after 2.00 pm.

Opening from Thursday

The Taj Mahal Restaurant
Where the best and the finest Chinese and Indian food are served in the up-to-date service and care.
Behind Plaza Hotel, in front of Dowlat car park.
For reservation call 2416703, 2416704

REQUIRED

For Ghirnata Photographic Co.
Colour film printing technicians with transferable visa. Interview in person at the company's office in Farwaniya.
Tel. 4740434, 4743429

REQUIRED FOR MINA ABDULLA

1. Book-keeping Accountant
2. Computer operator for PC installation, fully experienced in
— Word Processing
— Lotus 1-2-3
— D-Base
CV, with telephone no. and recent photograph to M/s Gulf Paper Manufacturing Co. KSC
PO Box 7506, 64006 Fahadheel Kuwait.

WANTED

Machinists/Operators
Qualified, 3-5 years experience, ability to work on lathe, milling machines and to read manufacturing drawings. Long-term employment contracts offered with excellent remuneration and fringe benefits.
Contact: Mr A.G. Munawar/Operations Manager
Sealot Kuwait KSC, P.O. Box 46833 Fahadheel, 64019 Fahadheel Kuwait — Telephone Nos 3983457/3984964.

Dear Junior Readers,

This is the last letter I will be writing to you. I will be returning to America in a few days and will go with many good memories of the Junior Times and the Junior Readers.

In the future you will be hearing from Auntie Joanne, who has many new and exciting things to share with you in the Junior Times.

Best wishes to each of you.

Aunt Barbara

Happy birthday

Zanib Bibi celebrated her birthday on Tuesday, May 31. Best wishes, Zanib, from your family and friends.

Hidden letters

Circle the letter M. Circle the letter Q. Circle the letter R.

By James Thurber

I SUPPOSE that the high-water mark of my youth in Columbus, Ohio, was the night the bed fell on my father. It makes a better recitation (unless, as some friends of mine have said, one has heard it five or six times) than it does a piece of writing, for it is almost necessary to throw furniture around, shake doors, and bark like a dog, to lend the proper atmosphere and verisimilitude to what is admittedly a somewhat incredible tale. Still, it did take place.

It happened, then, that my father had decided to sleep in the attic one night, to be away where he could think. My mother opposed the notion strongly because, she said, the old wooden bed up there was unsafe: it was wobbly and the heavy headboard would crash down on father's head in case the bed fell, and kill him. There was no dissuading him, however, and at a quarter past ten he closed the attic door behind him and went up the narrow twisting stairs. We later heard ominous creakings as he crawled into bed. Grandfather, who usually slept in the attic bed when he was with us, had disappeared some days before. (On these occasions he was usually gone six or eight days and returned growling and out of temper, with the news that the Federal Union was run by a passel of blockheads and that the Army of the Potomac didn't have any more chance than a fiddler's bitch).

We had visiting us at this time a nervous first cousin of mine named Briggs Beall, who believed that he was likely to cease breathing when he was asleep. It was his feeling that if he were not awakened every hour during the night, he might, he might die of suf-

focation. He had been accustomed to setting an alarm clock to ring at intervals until morning, but I persuaded him to abandon this. He slept in my room and I told him that I was such a light sleeper that if anybody quit breathing in the same room with me, I would wake instantly. He tested me the first night — which I had suspected he would — by holding his breath after my regular breathing had convinced him I was asleep. I was not asleep, however, and called to him. This seemed to allay his fears a little, but he took the precaution of putting a glass of spirits of camphor on a little table at the head of his bed. In case I didn't arouse him until he was almost gone, he said, he would sniff the camphor, a powerful reviver. Briggs was not the only member of his family who had his crotchets. Old Aunt Melissa Beall (who could whistle like a man, with two fingers in her mouth) suffered under the premonition that she was destined to die on South High Street, because she had been born on South High Street and married on South High Street. Then there was Aunt Sarah Shoaf, who never went to bed at night without the fear that a burglar was going to get in and blow chloroform under her door through a tube. To avert this calamity — for she was in greater dread of anaesthetics than of losing her household goods — she always piled her money, silverware, and other valuables in a neat stack just outside her bedroom, with a note reading: 'This is all I have. Please take it and do not use your chloroform, as this is all I have.' Aunt Gracie Shoaf

The night the bed fell

also had a burglar phobia, but she met it with more fortitude. She was confident that burglars had been getting into her house every night for forty years. The fact that she never missed anything was to her no proof to the contrary. She always claimed that she scared them off before they could take anything, by throwing shoes down the hallway.

But I am straying from the remarkable incidents that took place during the night that the bed fell on father. By midnight we were all in bed. The layout of the rooms and the disposition of their occupants is important to an understanding of what later occurred. In the front room upstairs (just under father's attic bedroom) were my mother and my brother Herman, who sometimes sang in his sleep, usually 'Marching Through Georgia' or 'Onward Christian Soldiers.' Briggs Beall and myself were in a room adjoining this one. My brother Roy was in a room across the hall from ours. Our dog, Rex, slept in the hall.

Always a deep sleeper, slow to arouse (I had lied to Briggs), I was at first unconscious of what had happened when the iron cot rolled me onto the floor and toppled over on me. It left me still warmly bundled up and unhurt, for the bed rested above me like a canopy. Hence I did not wake up, only reached the edge of consciousness and went back. The racket, however, instantly awakened my mother, in the next room, who came to the immediate conclusion that her worst dread was realized: the big wooden bed upstairs had fallen on father. She therefore screamed, 'Let's go to your poor father!' It was this shout, rather than the noise of my cot falling, that awakened Herman, in the same room with her. He thought that mother had become, for no apparent reason, hysterical. 'You're all right, Mamma!' he

shouted, trying to calm her. They exchanged shout for shout for perhaps ten seconds. 'Let's go to your poor father!' and 'You're all right!' That woke up Briggs. By this time I was conscious of what was going on, in a vague way, but did not yet realize that I was under my bed instead of on it. Briggs, awakening in the midst of loud shouts of fear and apprehension, came to the quick conclusion that he was suffocating and that we were all trying to 'bring him out.' With a low moan, he grasped the glass of camphor at the head of his bed and instead of sniffing it poured it over himself. The room reeked of camphor. 'Ugh, ahlg,' choked Briggs, like a drowning man, for he had almost succeeded in stopping his breath under the deluge of pungent spirits. He leapt out of bed and groped toward the open window, but he came up against one that was closed. With his hand, he beat out the glass, and I could hear it crash and tinkle on the alleyway below. It was at this juncture that I, in trying to get up, had the uncanny sensation of feeling my bed above me! Foggy with sleep, I now suspected, in my turn, that the whole uproar was being made in a frantic endeavour to extricate me from what must be an unheard-of and perilous situation. 'Get me out of this!' I bawled. 'Get me out!' I think I had the nightmarish belief that I was entombed in a mine. 'Gugh,' gasped Briggs, floundering in his camphor.

By this time my mother, still shouting, pursued by Herman, still shouting, was trying to open the door to the attic, in order to go up and get my father's body out of the wreckage. The door was stuck, however, and wouldn't yield. Her frantic pulls on it

only added to the general banging and confusion. Roy and the dog were now up, the one shouting questions, the other barking.

Father, farthest away and soundest sleeper of all, had by this time been awakened by the battering on the attic door. He decided that the house was on fire. 'I'm coming. I'm coming!' he wailed in a slow, sleepy voice — it took him many minutes to regain full consciousness. My mother, still believing he was caught under the bed, detected in his 'I'm coming!' the mournful, resigned note of one who is preparing to meet his Maker. 'He's dying!' she shouted.

'I'm all right!' Briggs yelled to reassure her. 'I'm all right!' Briggs yelled to reassure her. 'I'm all right!' He still believed that it was his own closeness to death that was worrying mother. I found at last the light switch in my room, unlocked the door, and Briggs and I joined the others at the attic door. The dog, who never did like Briggs, jumped for him — assuming that he was the culprit in whatever was going on — and Roy had to throw Rex and hold him. We could hear father crawling out of bed upstairs. Roy pulled the attic door open, with a mighty jerk, and father came down the stairs, sleepy and irritable but safe and sound. My mother began to weep when she saw him. Rex began to howl. 'What in the name of God is going on here?' asked father.

The situation was finally put together like a gigantic jigsaw puzzle. Father caught a cold from prowling around in his bare feet but there were no other bad results. 'I'm glad,' said mother, who always looked on the bright side of things, 'that your grandfather wasn't here.'

Let's cook

Orange & lemon fizz

Still lemonade

Ingredients

1 lemon

250 ml (1/2 pint) water

25g — 50g (1oz-2oz) sugar to taste

Ice cubes

Equipment

Vegetable peeler

Strainer

Lemon squeezer

1. Thinly pare lemon rind using vegetable peeler. Place in small pan.

2. Squeeze juice from lemon, place in pan. Add 250 ml (1/2 pint) water, bring to boil. Boil for 1 minute. Leave to cool, add sugar to taste.

3. Strain into serving jug, top with ice cubes and serve.

Ingredients

Makes 1 litre (2 pints)

1 lemon

250 ml (1/2 pint) orange squash

1 bottle lemonade

Ice cubes

Equipment

Lemon squeezer

Small sharp knife

Jug

Glasses

1. Cut lemon in half and cut one half into 3-4 slices. Squeeze juice from other half, place in jug.

2. Add orange squash and ice cubes. Pour on lemonade.

3. Float lemons slices on top and serve.

Factfile FROM THE GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS

THE RECORD OLYMPIC INDIVIDUAL GOLD MEDAL TALLY FOR A MALE GYMNAST IS SEVEN BY VERA CASLAVSKA (CZECHOSLOVAKIA), SIX BY THREE (CZECHOSLOVAKIA), AND FOUR (ONE SHARED) IN 1968.

THE MOST MEDALS FOR A MALE GYMNAST IS BY NIKOLAI ANDRIANOV (USSR) IN OCT 1952, WITH 1 GOLD, 5 SILVER AND 3 BRONZE FROM 1952-60.

THE YOUNGEST OLYMPIC CHAMPION GYMNAST AND THE FIRST TO ACHIEVE A PERFECT SCORE WAS NADIA COMANECI (ROMANIA) (12 NOV 1976) WHO WAS AWARDED 10.00 POINTS SEVEN TIMES AT THE MONTREAL OLYMPICS IN JULY 1976.

THE LONGEST SCHEDULED NON-STOP FLIGHT IS THE WEEKLY PAN-AM SYDNEY-SAN FRANCISCO ROUTE IS 25 HOURS FLIGHT TIME IN A BOEING 747-200, WHICH IN OCT 1974, IT COVERS 7,475 STATUTE MILES (12,030 km).

UNITED AIRLINES PROVIDE THE SHORTEST SCHEDULED FLIGHT BY JET, A GOING 747, BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, THERE ARE THREE FLIGHTS DAILY, THE FLIGHT TIME AVERAGE 55 MINUTES FOR THE 12 MILE (19.3 km) JOURNEY.

THE FASTEST INTER-CONTINENTAL SCHEDULED FLIGHT HAS BEEN OPERATED BY BOEING 747-200, COVERING THE 31 MILES (50 km) FROM GOSWATER IN ENGLAND TO TANGIER IN AFRICA IN AN TIME OF 15 MINUTES.

Drawn by DICK MILLINGTON

Stolen treasure

The illusion:

A small object is placed under a handkerchief and, to preclude any cheating on the part of the sneaky magician, everyone reaches under the cloth to feel the object. They all agree it is still solid and present right up to the last moment. You snap your fingers, shake out the handkerchief, and the item has totally vanished.

The preparation:

Needless to say, you have a little help. One of the people who obligingly reaches under the handkerchief is your equally sneaky sticky-fingered secret confederate.

The trick:

Borrow a handkerchief and any very small object that won't be missed! Hold the object in your right fingers and cover it with the handkerchief (1). Now offer your covered hand to each of a number of persons so they each can reach under and feel the object resting safely in your fingers. Make sure your confederate is the last to reach in, and all you have to do is let the object be stolen by him. When your confederate removes the object, make sure your right fingers stay in the same position so the handkerchief will maintain the same shape (2). Now snap your left fingers, take a corner of the hanky in your left hand, shake out the

empty cloth and return it to its owner. As for the small object that has disappeared ... the tooth fairy always wanted one of those!

How walrus use their tusks

The tusks of a walrus can grow to a length of almost 70 centimetres and are much sought after by ivory hunters. Walrus use their tusks for several purposes: as a weapon in their fierce battles to win a wife against rivals; to help them climb up rocks and ice when they come ashore; and to dig up clams from the seabed. These tusks are therefore very valuable to the animal but they are, in a sense, also its ruin.

One reason why walrus are not so numerous today and are confined to a few regions in the northern Pacific and the Atlantic, is that, since the ninth century A.D., hunters have slaughtered them for their ivory tusks. The Pacific walrus has longer, more slender tusks.

It was among the Eskimos of the arctic and subarctic regions that the art of carving ivory was most highly developed. Even the most everyday objects, such as harpoon

heads, needle cases and the toggles for the dog harness, were decorated.

How penguins hatch their eggs

During the mating season penguins gather together by the tens of thousands along the coasts of Antarctica. The female penguins lay one or two eggs which they place in a hollow in the ground. They take turns with the male penguin to sit on the eggs, clutching them tightly between their legs and their downy stomachs.

With the eggs covered like this, the penguins can still move from place to place although they look extremely odd when they do so. When the female is sitting on the eggs, the male bird feeds her. He continues to do so for a time after the young birds are hatched.

There are seventeen species of penguins. They vary in height from 40 centimetres to more than a

metre. They all live in the southern hemisphere and go on long migratory swims to escape severely cold weather.

How the praying mantis tricks its victims

The mantis can often be mistaken for a grasshopper but more careful observation will reveal that this creature is very different from that harmless insect.

The mantis has a soft, green colour which makes it difficult to see in the undergrowth. To trick its victims the mantis stands up straight and perfectly still, looking like a blade of grass. It holds its front legs with their powerful claws up in front of itself as if it were saying its prayers. This stance has won it the name of praying mantis although one of its American names, Devil's horse, might be more appropriate, for this is a ferocious insect. If any

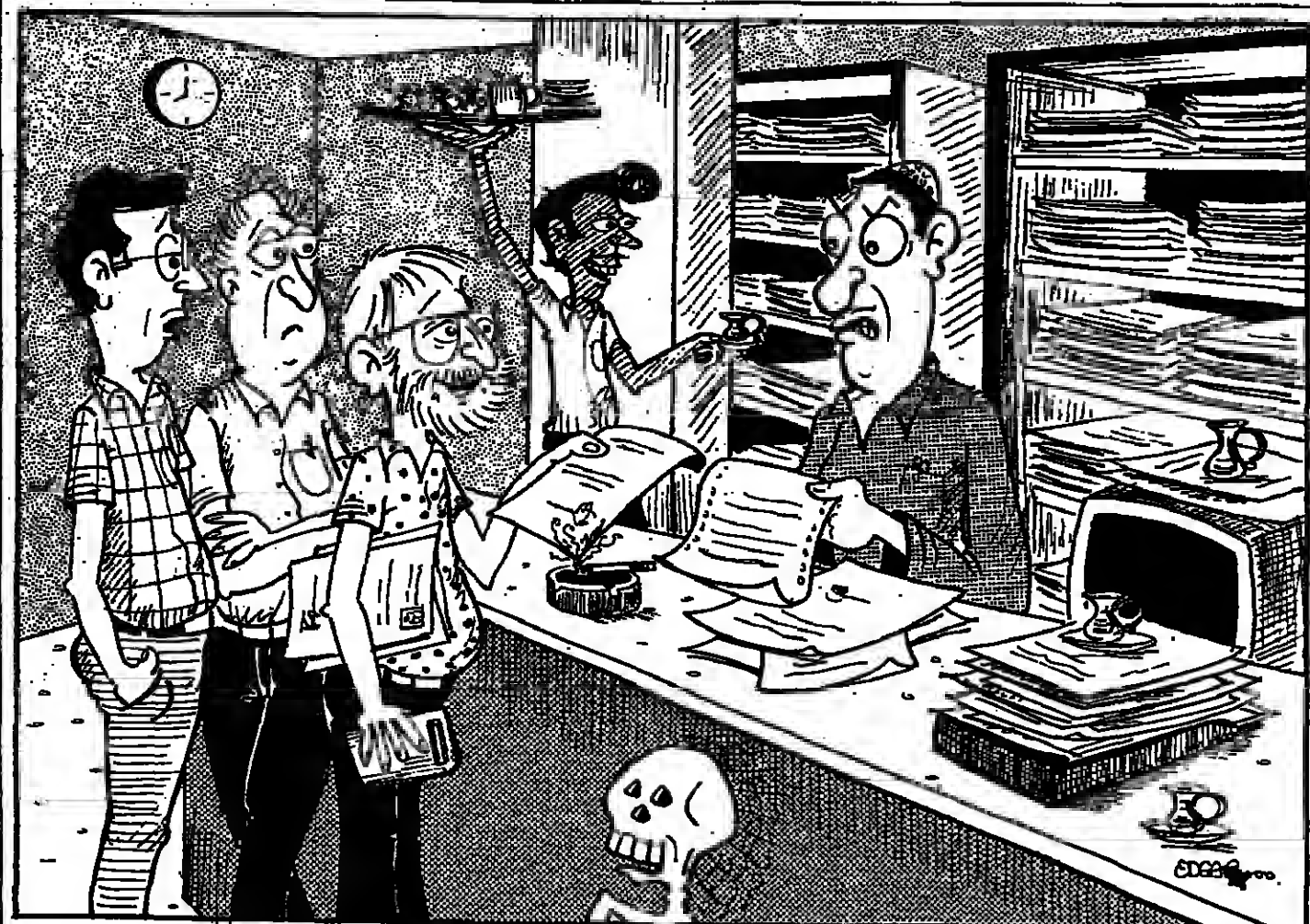
small creature comes too close, the mantis's front limbs suddenly spring forward and seize the victim which is dead within seconds.

'A BUSHEL IS A UNIT OF WEIGHT EQUAL TO FOUR PECKS.'

WHAT'S A PECK?

A QUICK SMOOCH.

YOU KNOW, I DON'T UNDERSTAND MATH AT ALL.



The last lap

By Keith Wells

I only wanted to sell my car a small ambition, not too far beyond the realm of possibility it seemed a simple thing to me. I found a man who wanted to buy so we went to the finance house to try and change the name from me to him we didn't realise our chances were slim of doing something quite so strange without a mouth or two to arrange the papers for this, the forms for that the certificates in triplicate. On Thursday then at eight a.m. we faced the bureaucratic mayhem. There was Bill the buyer with wads of paper His guarantor Steve who came for the caper and little old me with a heart full of scars from other offices and other cars. We sat right down and gave the bloke all of our papers with a pleasant joke. He took them all and said "That's fine, you'll be out of here by ten to nine." I smiled in triumph. Bill grinned at Steve, Steve scribbled as well,

but two hours later we started to grieve. Although our papers were the very best the poor computer had to take a rest—it had a headache from all the work, switched itself off and started to shirk. Our numbers went in, without a doubt, but nothing ever came back out. An hour passed, and then it was two sat by the computer with oodles to do. At last it flickered back on like a digested our numbers, gave a thumbs up sign, then said I must pay 25 KD for all its efforts and efficiency! Then at last the moment came they gave us forms to sign our names I leapt to the counter, and William and Steve, I scribbled, Bill scribbled and heaving a sigh, Steve scribbled as well,

we thought it was over and time for farewell. But then the clerk said, Not so fast. Now insurance office in Shuwaikh, just past the Arab Times, give this to the man he will finish it all as quick as he can, then to the traffic murror you must go but don't worry mister, they are out slow. By then it was noon, so we called it quits before we started having fits. On Saturday we met at eight we didn't want to be too late we went to the insurance office but when we got there, the place was shut. This tale goes on and on and on I'm still in the middle with half a too of papers incomplete and lacking stamps, as if my life has had wheel clamps applied to every single wheel you can imagine just how I feel. What's worse, there's another car to sell, which means another lap through hell, because my wife, that cunning dame, her car is registered in my name!

"MR Richard Thompson, I see by your records here that you are 16 years old, and that you are applying for a high school internship at the White House.

"Yes sir. It has always been my dream to intern for the President of the United States."

"Could you tell me why you want to work in the White House?"

"I wish to write a book about my experiences there."

"You what?"

"Yes sir. But I don't want to do one of those vanity type histories. I desire to tell the truth as I see it. I'm going to call it, The Last Emperor With No Clothes

"You sound very ambitious, but slightly disloyal."

"It isn't a question of disloyalty. The public has a right to know what the First Lady is really like. If she's running the country the citizens should be informed. I intend to describe in detail how it feels to work in a place where all decisions are controlled by the zodiac."

"And that's the reason you want to be a White House intern?"

"No, of course not. I

The Art Buchwald Column

White House intern

hope to find out how the President makes up his mind and why so many of his advisers wind up in front of grand juries. This is not a 'kiss and tell' book, though I am determined to discover why the Reagan kids are always trashing their parents."

"Richard, what you've told me so far is very impressive, but it seems to me that you must have better motives for wanting to become an intern. Could you give me a few?"

"I do but they don't sell books. The way I see it, if this book is a hot seller I will earn enough royalties to go to college. Three publishers have promised to give me advances if I can become part of the White House inner loop."

"Is there any particular position you would like in the White House?"

"I want to be a gofer in the Oval Office. That way I can be in on everything the

President does. Don Regan says that Reagan is very wisby-washy when it comes to the big decisions. I'd like to see this for myself, because to make the book work I have to be an eyewitness to history."

"I'm not sure that the Administration is looking for a high school intern who wants to be an eyewitness to history."

"Everyone else is writing a book about the Teflon President. Why shouldn't I? Please don't think everything I write will be negative. I plan to say nice things about the Reagans unless, of course, Nancy engineers my dismissal. You have to understand this sir, I'm a fighter and if the First Lady starts to push me around I'll get even."

"I keep looking over our requirements for the summer intern program and I can't seem to find an empty slot on the White House staff for someone



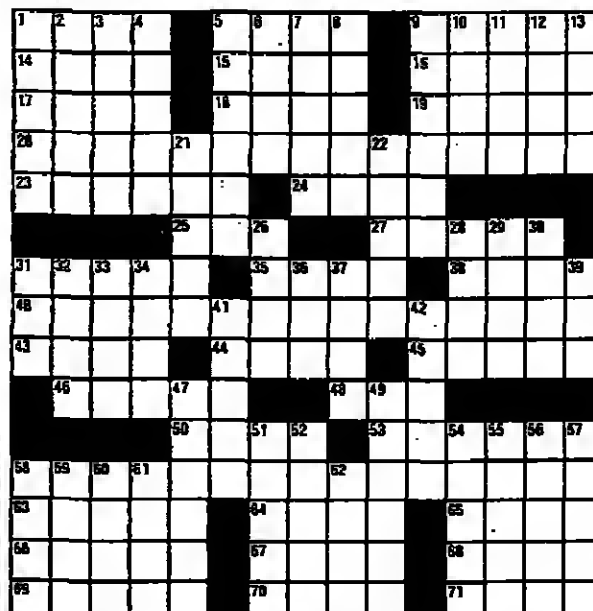
who wants to write a book about us."

"I think it's very important that you have an intern who wants to author the definitive story on what happened here in the summer of '88. It is essential that we know what the Reagan Administration was like at the very moment it started to fall apart. Only a 16-year-old intern is capable of doing it."

"Well Richard, I must say you make a convincing case for an internship. Can we get back to you?"

"OK but please hurry it up. The Book-of-the-Month Club wants my story by September." 1988, Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

TODAY'S CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- Long-running TV favorite
 - Latvian
 - Daily routine, to some
 - Paul of song
 - An Adams
 - One of the media
 - Cats au —
 - Before links or jump
 - Convex molding
 - Russ Westover character
 - Rations
 - School period
 - Downed
 - Savory jelly
 - Russian co-op
 - Small amount
 - the finish
 - Walter Lantz character
 - Waterfowl
 - Madame Bovary
 - Composer Julie
 - Sea signal
 - Welcome item?
 - Mimic
 - Chartered
 - Hank Ketcham character
 - Regions
 - Vagabond
 - "Minnie — Pu"
 - Nixon, the soprano
- DOWN**
- First place
 - Fly
 - "Ashcan school" painter
 - Touch down
 - Being in Barcelona
 - Valletta is its capital
 - For want of
 - Dexterity
 - Little iodine's creator
 - Command
 - Mine entrance
 - Illuminate
 - Giggle
 - Altar figures
 - Staircase Shankar
 - Malinee —
 - Cairo's river
 - Before step or stop
 - Common Market country
 - See 54 Across
 - Biblical kingdom
 - Ancient Briton
 - Pitch-dark
 - City on the Ome
 - Boring implement
 - It's often raised
 - Puppet
 - Best of the
- WEST**
- A K J 9 7 6
 - A J 9 2
 - 5 3
- EAST**
- 5 4
 - K Q J 10 6 5
 - 10 8 7 6
 - 4
- SOUTH**
- Q 10 8 2
 - 3
 - Q 5
 - K Q J 10 7 6

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

HEAR THE LEAD

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH

♠ 3

♥ A 9 8 7 2

♦ K 4 3

♣ A 9 8 2

WEST

♠ A K J 9 7 6

♥ 4

♦ A J 9 2

♣ 10 8 7 6

EAST

♠ 5 4

♥ K Q J 10 6 5

♦ 10 8 7 6

♣ 4

SOUTH

♠ Q 10 8 2

♥ 3

♦ Q 5

♣ K Q J 10 7 6

The bidding:

West North East South

1 ♠ 3 ♥ 3 ♦ 3 ♠

Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: ?

The great British author Terence Reese wrote that there is no such thing as a blind opening lead; only deaf opening leaders. What he meant is aptly illustrated by this hand.

Since North had guaranteed a heart suit with his takeout double, South might have tried three no trump, which would have been a touch-and-go affair, rather than contract for 11 tricks in a minor suit. But then we would not have had the chance to test your opening

lead skills. To be completely fair, study only the auction and the West hand, then decide on your opening lead before reading on.

There is a tremendous amount of knowledge about the distribution to be gleaned from the bidding. For his takeout double, North had to have heart length and spade shortness. East's preemptive jump in hearts showed considerable length in that suit and, almost surely, spade shortness. Hence declarer, who had announced long clubs, had to have some spade length and, therefore, rated to be short in the red suits.

The chances of the defenders scoring any ruffs were slight; but declarer surely would be able to take ruffs in both hands. To cut down on his ruffing ability, West led a trump. That proved to be the killing lead. Before declarer could ruff all his losers, he had to give up a trick in either spades or diamonds. Whichever he chose, West would be able to win a quick spade or a delayed diamond trick (should South lead toward the king) and lead a second trump, and declarer would come to only 10 tricks.

Had West led a major suit, declarer would have had all the time in the world, with careful play, to complete his crossruff. See the difference for yourself by playing out the hand.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

PERMULNA STILL
TRUE NARC LOUIE
AMSTERDAM IROIS
ASHLEY ESCORTS
OEE ASPEN
NEWOEHLI ESTOPS
AMASS URSA OREL
MMITML ORC ARU
PAST VALU AEGIR
ASTERN BRUSSELS
LEADS NIP
PANACHE CANOES
AGAVE MELBOURNE
RAPID OPAL SAIL
GRAVE NINE ESPY



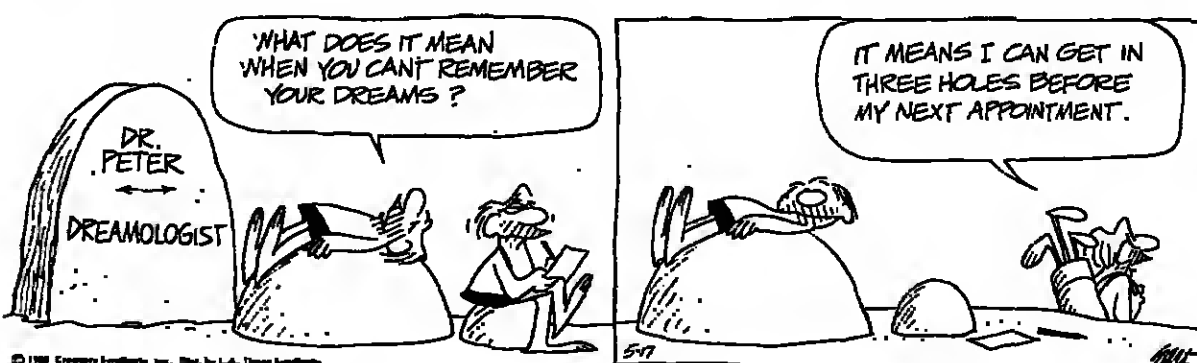
THE WIZARD OF ID

By Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



B.C.

By Johnny Hart



YOUR STARS

<p>Aries (March 20 - April 18)</p> <p>You will be able to meet a problem before it becomes unmanageable. You should make an effort to curb your impulses. If you keep calm you will make good progress. Be a little more diligent.</p>	<p>Cancer (June 21 - July 21)</p> <p>You will be able to deal with a certain degree of nervousness and impatience. You will be able to deal with an outstanding matter. You will get on better with those around you. Be more helpful.</p>	<p>Libra (Sept. 22 - Oct. 22)</p> <p>Today's more favourable influence of the Moon will help you to be more creative and independent. You should not be afraid of or bored with your own company. Pay a little more attention to your personal hygiene. Be resilient.</p>	<p>Capricorn (Dec. 22 - Jan 19)</p> <p>A promise you have made should not be forgotten let alone broken. You should not become too personally involved in something that does not really concern you. Try to avoid getting into an argument; better to change the subject. Be fair.</p>
<p>Taurus (April 19 - May 19)</p> <p>You should not try to do too much all at once. The Moon's less favourable influence will tend to render you rather intolerant. Try to take into account other people's moods and opinions. Be more patient.</p>	<p>Leo (July 22 - Aug. 21)</p> <p>You should do your utmost to ensure that you do not overspend. You should leave yourself with enough time to pursue your personal interests. Do not do anything that would put your health obviously at risk. Be resolute.</p>	<p>Scorpio (Oct. 23 - Nov. 21)</p> <p>A personal matter should not be swept under the carpet even if it is somewhat unpleasant. You will have a good opportunity but you must act promptly. You should be on the lookout for mistakes. Be sympathetic.</p>	<p>Aquarius (Jan. 20 - Feb. 18)</p> <p>The Moon's influence will help you to live with yourself. You will have something important to say but should be careful about how you do so. Avoid eating or drinking more than is good for you. Be flexible.</p>
<p>Gemini (May 20 - June 20)</p> <p>Today you will feel more like your usual self. You should however not try to do what you are not equipped to do. You should not lose sight of your objectives. Be considerate.</p>	<p>Virgo (Aug. 22 - Sept. 21)</p> <p>You will be able to come to terms with a rather unpleasant fact. Your private life will take a turn for the better. You should try not to be quite so critical. Be moderate.</p>	<p>Sagittarius (Nov. 22 - Dec. 21)</p> <p>You should rely more on yourself on luck or chance. Do your utmost to maintain and increase harmony with those around you. A friend will need and be grateful for your advice. Be sensible.</p>	<p>Pisces (Feb. 19 - March 19)</p> <p>Do not place too much reliance on your intuitions. Do not allow yourself to be intimidated. Make sure you do not leave letters unanswered. Be a little more forgiving.</p>

FAMILY DOCTOR

By DR ALLAN BRUCKHEIM

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CUTS DOWN ON STRESS

QUESTION: Please help me. I get so stressed out between work and at home that I fear I will have a heart attack. It's getting to the point where I seem to have real symptoms. Is there anything I can do to help myself?

ANSWER: You've already taken the first step by recognising you have a problem. Now you have to figure out what aspects of your work and home life are specifically causing the stress. Try to evaluate those problems. Are they leaving you drained, or feeling victimised, or are they problems that can be overcome? Could you perhaps look at these "problems" as "challenges," therefore turning them into something positive to triumph over? In many cases, a stressful situation is created in the mind. If you start by taking a positive attitude about obstacles to be overcome, you'll begin to win the battle.

You can take several steps to combat stress. Begin by trying to live a healthy lifestyle. Reduce your heart risk factors. Get into good eating habits. Try to cut out smoking, if you do it, or just cut down to start. Talk with your doctor about other measures you

can take to keep your heart healthy. Your emotional health is very important. If you bog yourself down with too many obligations, you may produce stress by putting pressure on yourself to meet the demands you've given yourself. So, take control! Set limits on your time and energy. Give yourself a break.

Take time for yourself. Go to an exercise class. It'll make you feel like you are doing something good for yourself. Exercise helps reduce stress, keeps you in shape and produces hormones in the body that make you feel good. Try to avoid getting into the rut of doing the same thing every day.

Accept that stressful situations will arise. Instead of swallowing them and letting them eat you up inside, find a way to express your feelings. It is possible to do this without exploding.

Reach out to people who love and care about you. Sometimes a "pick me up" phone call can do wonders. Call someone who makes you feel good about yourself, and when you get off the phone, you may have a fresh perspective on your problems.

Take a break to do something fun. Read the comics, or something inspirational. Treat yourself to a good lunch, make yourself feel like you deserve good things.

Overcome each problem that arises one at a time. If you see yourself as having three stressful problems, it might be overwhelming. So tackle one, and when you finish dealing with that one, take a little break and tackle the next. You surely can solve one problem at a time.

If some of these steps toward reducing stress help you, then you are on the road to success.

Stress and its effects seem to be a sign of our times, but they probably existed back in prehistoric days as well. What is unique to our society is the ability to cope more effectively with this problem. Many relaxation techniques are very helpful, such as yoga breathing, meditation or listening to audiocassettes of the wind or ocean. Do some of these things and you just may become a healthier, less-stressed and happier person.

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B.P.	268/0	RANK ORG	715/0
B.P. NEW	234/0	RCKIT+CO	867/0
BR TELCON	286/0	REDLAND	410/0
BRITTOIL	500/0	RHC GRP	474/0
BUNZL	41/85	REUTERS	496/0
BURMAN OL	537/0	RTZ CORP.	416/0
BURTON	356/0	ROLLS ROY	120/0
CABLESWIR	413/0	ROUNTREE	942/0
CADBURYS	235/0	ROYAL INS	379/0
COATS VTY	363/0	SAATCHI	313/0
COMH UNIT	620/0	SAITNBURY	275/0
COOKSONS	525/0	SCOTHEW	317/0
COURTAULD	344/0	SEARS	123/5
DALGETY	307/0	SEDEWICK	223/0
DEE CO	188/0	SHELL	552/0
DIXONS	53/00	SMITH IND	218/0
ENG CHINA	398/0	SMITH+HEPH	118/0
ENTER OIL	126/0	STC	256/0
FERRANTI	78/0	STOHENSE	262/0
GEN ACCO	889/0	SUN ALLIA	915/0
GEN ELEC	145/0	TABACCO	248/0
GLAXO	916/0	TATERLYLE	772/0
GRANDMET	507/0	TESCO	147/0
GUINNESS	322/0	THORN ENI	639/0
HANSON	129/0	TRAFF SEC	300/0
HAWK SID	497/0	TSB	98/0
HILLSDOWN	272/0	T+H	169/0
ICI	970/0	TRUSTEE	236/0
INI	190/0	ULTRAMAR	280/0
		UNILEVER	443/0
		UNIGATE	312/0
		UNO BISC	291/0
		UNUSPR	406/0
		WELLCOSE	541/5
		WILBRO IN	291/0
		WILLIAMS	129/0
		WILLIS FB	252/0
		WIMPEY	248/0
		WOLFRYTH	293/0

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NAME	CLOSE	OPEN
2ND ALLCE	688/0	690/0
A.B. ELECT	413/0	418/0
A.H. HLD	278/0	280/0
ARONSON	116/0	118/0
ACRE DIL	188/0	193/0
ADVEST	41/0	42/0
ADVEST	323/0	325/0
ALEX WRM	172/0	172/0
ALEXON	386/0	386/0
ALLO COLL	125/0	126/0
ALLD PLMT	51/0	51/0
ALLIANCE	770/0	773/0
ANRI	210/0	210/0
ANEC	373/0	375/0
AMER TRST	118/0	119/0
AMERSHAM	449/0	450/0
AM LTHC	258/0	260/0
AMLO D'S	195/0	197/0
APPRIOT	99/0	101/0
APV PLC	112/0	113/0
ARMON	88/0	88/0
ARLINGTON	208/0	208/0
ARMSTRONG	122/0	123/0
ASHLEY LA	115/0	116/0
ATTWOODS	280/0	280/0
AUS REE A	282/0	282/0
AUST REED	385/0	385/0
AVON RUBB	700/0	700/0
B. WENHILL	166/0	167/0
BAILL JAP	493/0	496/0
BAIRD (W)	238/0	242/0
BARKER DO	146/0	146/0
BARREY DEV	178/0	180/0
BAVING C	28/0	28/0
BEJAM GP	169/0	171/0
BELHAVEN	46/0	45/0
BELLWAY	266/0	268/0
BENTALL S	63/0	62/0
BENTALL S	188/0	188/0
BERKELEY	345/0	345/0
BH GROUP	120/0	120/0
BIRNOL GL	396/0	396/0
BK OF SCO	537/0	537/0
BLACKWOOD	52/0	52/0
BLACK LE 2	17/0	18/0
BUNNETT +F	37/0	37/0
BOASE MAS	258/0	259/0
BODDINGTON	153/0	153/0
BOOBY SHIP	610/0	615/0
BOOKER	398/0	398/0
BORTHWICK	63/0	63/0
BOUYATER	373/0	375/0
BOUTHOPE	157/0	161/0
BR ASSETS	64/0	64/0
BR DREDG	129/0	129/0
BR LAND	336/0	338/0
BR VITA	218/0	217/0
BRANMER	240/0	243/0

NEW YORK

NAME	OPEN	MID-DAY
A BSCH CON	31/0	30/7
ATLANTIC R	83/5	83/7
AAR CORP	25/3	25/1
ABBOTT LAB	46/6	46/3
AETNA LIFE	44/1	44/0
ALBERTSONS	31/6	32/0
ALCAN ALUM	29/1	28/4
ALCO STAND	25/0	24/7
AM CYNAMID	48/5	48/1
AM ELET PV	28/3	28/5
AM HON PRO	73/0	72/7
AM STORES	50/5	50/5
AM TEL-TEL	27/2	27/2
AMOCO CORP	75/2	74/7
AMP INC	45/6	45/3
AMPC PITT	13/2	13/1
AMR CORP	42/0	42/0
AMR GEN CO	29/6	29/6
AMERADA NE	28/0	28/0
ANTHEM ELE	12/3	12/2
APACHE CP	7/5	7/6
APACHE PET	2/5	2/6
ARMSTRONG	36/2	36/2
ASHLAND OIL	6/5	6/2
ASTA PACIF	6/3	6/2
ATLS CORP	34/2	34/0
AVERY INT	21/6	21/6
AVNEY INC	24/0	23/6
AVON PRODS	24/1	24/1
BCE INC	30/7	30/6
BELLSOUTH	41/3	41/3
BELO CO A	27/0	26/6
BETH STEEL	19/0	19/0
BEVERLY	5/0	5/1
BK BOSTON	27/0	26/6
BK BOSTON-A	0	49/3
BK N-YORK	31/4	31/3
BK N-YORK	34/2	34/2
BKAMERICA	10/5	10/4
BKAMER SPEC	6/6	6/5
BOEING CO	55/0	55/0
BOISE CASG	43/2	43/2
BORDEN	52/0	52/0
BOWATER	30/4	30/3
BR TELECOM	43/5	43/5
BRIGGS-STYR	30/6	30/6
BRIST-MYER	42/3	42/0
BUNSWICK	22/3	22/4
BURNDOT	13/3	13/2
C 3 INC	11/0	11/0
CABOT CORP	36/0	36/0
CAESARS MO	23/6	23/6
CAL FREIGHT	23/6	23/6
CAS NAT GS	14/6	14/6
CAS-CCO	26/7	26/6
CATERPI TR	62/3	62/0
CB IND	28/0	28/0
CENTEL CP	155/0	154/6
CHAMP INTL	49/7	49/6
CHAMP SPA	33/2	33/2
CHARTER CO	3/6	3/7
CHASE MAN	27/0	27/0
CHENED CP	32/5	32/5
CHEM BK	28/7	29/0
CHEVRON	49/1	49/3
CHRISTLER	21/6	21/6
CHUBB CORP	57/2	57/1
CHUR CH	5/6	5/7
CIGNA CORP	46/4	46/4
CIN MILAC	22/3	22/4
CIR CIT ST	27/3	27/2
CIRCLE K	14/7	15/0
CITICORP	24/2	23/7
CLARK EQUI	32/5	32/6
CLOROX	28/5	28/6
COMB RES	1/3	1/3
COMB RES	26/1	26/4
CAN PAC	18/2	18/1
CONCHEN	10/2	10/3
COASTAL	27/0	27/0
COCA-COLA	38/0	38/0
COLECO	2/0	2/1
COLEMAN CO	39/0	39/0
COLE-PALM	43/7	43/6
COL INDOS	16/7	17/0
COLUM GAS	30/3	30/5
COM EDISON	24/3	24/3
CONAGRA	28/7	29/0
CON EDISON	44/1	43/7
CONTINENTAL	37/2	37/3
CONTEL ILLN	403	403
CONTEL CP	32/2	32/1
CONTR DATA	25/5	25/3
COOPER T-R	38/0	37/6
COOPER COR	11/6	11/7
CORNING GL	51/3	51/2
CRANE	29/7	29/7
CRAY RES	76/2	75/3
CULLEINT	71/6	71/5
DANIEL IND	21/4	21/6
DATACORP	5/3	5/5
DAYTON HUD	34/5	34/3
DEE	104/2	104/1
DEERE CO	48/3	48/1
DELTA AIR	47/6	47/3
DIAMOND SH	14/7	15/0
DIEBOLD	37/4	37/6
DISNEY W	58/2	58/0
DOVER CORP	66/7	66/7
DOW CHEM	85/1	82/4
DOW JONES	32/0	32/1
DRESSER IN	34/6	34/7
DREYFUS	27/4	27/2
DUKE POWER	43/4	43/4
DUN BRAD	49/4	49/3
DUPONT	83/5	83/1
DUNESNE	14/3	14/3
DYNAMICS	21/4	21/1
E SYSTEMS	27/0	26/7
EAGLE PICH	26/7	26/7
EASTERN G	24/7	25/2
EMERSON EL	30/1	29/7
EMERSON RA	3/1	3/2
ETHYL CP	21/1	21/2
EXON	44/4	44/7
FAM DOL ST	11/0	11/0
FED EXPRESS	40/6	41/0
FIELDCREST	17/3	17/2
FIN COR-AM	12	13
FLEETWOOD	21/6	21/6
FNC CORP	33/4	33/0
FORD MOTOR	48/3	48/0
FORT HOWAR	36/0	36/0
FOXBORO CO	28/2	28/0
FRCHLD IND	10/0	10/0
FST BANK	21/0	21/0
FST BOSTON	30/1	30/4
FST CHICAG	28/3	27/7
FST INDIAN	44/6	45/0
GAF CORP	48/3	48/2
GANNETT CO	32/3	32/3
GALVESTON	1/6	1/6
GATX CORP	46/3	46/3

SCA CP	4/7	5/0	MERRILL LY	24/1	24/2	SC ATLANTA	13/7	13/6
GEARHART	12	12	MESA OFFSH	1/3	1/3	SCOTT PPR	37/1	37/1
GEN DATA	3/4	3/4	MOBIL OIL	44/6	44/7	SCOTTTS	12/7	13/0
GEN DYNICS	0	54/1	MONSANTO	77/3	77/3	SE BANK CO	22/4	22/4
GEN ELECT	42/0	42/2	MONTANA PO	35/0	35/0	SEAGRAM CO	52/3	52/1
GEN HOST	11/1	10/7	MORGAN JP	36/4	36/0	SEAGULL EN	12/6	12/6
GEN HOUSMR	7/6	7/6	MORT THIO	39/0	39/0	SEALED AIR	43/1	42/5
GEN INSTR	35/6	35/5	MOTOROLA	47/6	47/3	SEARS ROE	34/7	34/7
GEN KILLS	47/3	47/1	MRSN-NCLN	53/6	53/6	SERV CORP	22/3	22/4
GEN MOTORS	75/0	75/1	MURPHY OIL	31/3	31/5	SA STH PAC	17/0	17/1
GEN SIGNAL	51/4	51/6	NAT INTERG	17/7	17/7	SHERSH MULL	18/2	18/3
GENCORP	18/5	18/3	NBI CORP	4/6	4/7	SHELL TRAN	76/7	76/2
GENETECH	28/0	27/7	NCR CORP	61/2	62/0	SHER PLOW	52/4	52/1
GENUINE PA	36/4	36/2	NEW ENG EL	21/6	21/4	SKITN INT	10/1	10/2
GEOR PAF-BO	0	75/7	NEW PELA RE	14/2	14/2	SKITN BEC	52/7	52/3
GEORGI-PAC	38/1	38/3	NEMLCO CO	37/0	37/0	SNAP ON TL	40/4	40/3
GIBR FI CL	3/4	3/4	NEWMONT MI	38/3	38/1	SOURCE CAP	35/6	35/5
GLOBAL MAR	1/1	1/1	NEWMONT GLD	41/1	41/2	SOUTHERN	13/1	13/0
GOLDEN MUG	14/1	14/0	NI MOH-10	0	57/4	SPEART	53/0	52/7
GOODRICH	51/2	50/5	NI MONY-72	74/1	75/2	SQUIRE D	63/3	62/4
GOODYEAR	63/2	62/6	NICOLET IN	11/6	11/7	SQUIBB		
GOULD INC	14/1	14/0	NICOR INC	28/4	28/4	STALEY AE		
GRACE IR	25/1	25/0	NI INDS	6/7	7/0	STEVENS JP	67/7	68/1
GRANINGER	64/3	64/1	NOBLE AFF	12/7	12/6	SUN CO	59/0	58/6
GREYHOUND	28/2	28/0	HORD RESOU	9/5	9/4	SUNSTRAND	53/2	52/6
GRUMMAN	20/0	19/7	NORTHROP	29/2	29/4	SUNSH KIH	4/0	3/7
GULF RES-C	12/7	13/0	NORTON	54/0	53/7	SUPER VAL	21/0	21/0
GULF-WESTN	42/0	41/7	NOVO IND	28/4	28/4	SUPPLY	17/0	17/1
HALLIBURTON	32/5	32/4	NUCOR CORP	37/0	36/7	SW GAS	20/0	20/0
HALLWOOD	16/1	15/7	OAK INDS	1/1	1/2	SW BELL	38/3	38/0
HANNA KIH	26/3	26/2	OCC PETRO	26/5	26/5	TANDY CORP	45/0	44/6
HARTMAN	28/1	28/3	ODEN DRIL	20/3	20/0	TDK	69/0	68/4
HARTWICK	25/1	25/6	ODON CORP	27/7	27/7	TECO ENRG	22/5	22/4
HECLA MIN	11/1	11/0	OH EDI CO	18/1	18/6	TEKTRONIX	25/3	25/2
HELMZ HW	41/2	41/0	OHIO NATT	15/1	14/7	TELETYPE	336/2	335/5
HEL CURVY	33/3	33/4	OLIN CORP	48/4	48/5	TELEX CORP	47/4	47/4
HELM-PAYNE	22/6	23/0	OMNICARE	7/0	7/0	TERADYNE	15/4	15/2
HERCULES	46/6	46/4	ORION PICT	13/5	13/4	TESORO PET	9/3	9/4
HESSON	0	3/7	PAINE WEE	15/6	15/6	TEX AMER B	1/7	1/7
HEML-PACK	56/7	56/6	PAM AM	2/5	2/6	TEX EAS TR	26/5	26/4
HENXCEL CP	32/4	32/4	PARKHOLDE	24/1	24/6	TEXACO	50/4	50/2
HILLBENBRO	32/4	32/4	PARK ELECT	17/0	16/7	TEXAS IND	38/4	38/3
HILITE HTLS	90/0	90/0	PARKER DRI	4/0	4/0	TEXAS INST	44/7	44/7
HITCHI	111/6	111/4	PARKER HAN	34/6	35/4	TEXTRON	23/4	23/2
HUNSTKE MIH	15/3	15/2	PATRICK PET	3/6	3/5	THOMPS MED	0	18/5
HUNDY-HARNW	17/0	16/6	PATLSS GSH	22/6	22/7	TIDEWATER	6/0	6/0
HOLIDAY C	25/0	25/3	PULLMAN CO	5/3	5/2	TIGER INT	15/1	15/1
HOMER DEPOT	24/5	25/2	PR INDS-96	0	87/0	TIKREN	78/4	78/4
HON FID 5	23/0	22/6	PRINR CENTR	24/0	24/2	TORCHMARK	30/6	30/6
HONDA MOTOR	138/2	138/2	PENNAHLL	63/0	63/0	TOBAC	2/7	2/7
HONEYWELL	69/6	69/6	PENNZOIL	72/4	72/3	TOYS R US	36/2	35/4
HOUGHTON MI	36/2	36/2	PEOPLES EN	19/0	19/0	TRANSAMER	32/1	32/2
HOUGHTON IH	31/1	31/2	PEPSICO	36/0	36/2	TRANSCO EN	24/4	24/4
HUGHES SUP	26/5	26/3	PIFIZER	52/6	52/3	TRANSCO EX	6/1	6/1
HUMANA INC	26/7	26/7	PHIELDS DOW	40/2	40/0	TRAVELLERS	35/3	35/4
HBM	113/0	113/0	PHILIP MOR	83/3	83/3	TRINITT IN	34/2	34/2
ICI INDUST	33/1	33/0	PHILLIPS PE	17/3	17/3	TW CORP	17/0	17/1
ICI PHARMA	6/6	6/6	PILLSBURY	37/2	37/4	TRANSWOLD	34/3	34/2
ILM PWR CO	17/3	17/3	PINNACLE W	25/5	23/4	UTO BRAND	17/2	17/2
INDO LTD	29/3	29/2	PITTS-BOKES	41/7	41/6	UTO TECH	37/6	37/4
INGERSLL-RA	11/0	10/6	PITTSBON	14/1	14/2	USI CORP	27/6	27/5
INTL MIMER	42/3	42/3	POLAROID	34/7	34/6	UNILEVER	54/7	55/0
JEFF PILOT	31/1	31/3	PORTLAND GE	23/1	23/3	UNION CAMP	33/4	33/4
JON P-8 5	78/4	78/4	PRIME CORP	16/0	16/1	UNION CARB	19/3	19/3
ORSHIN CO	32/6	33/0	PRIME INNS	37/4	37/2	US SHOE	17/3	17/2
HARSH-JNS	78/2	78/0	PRIMEICA	24/2	24/6	USX CP	31/6	31/4
OWIN CP	33/4	33/4	PROCT-GAMB	76/6	76/5	US WEST	54/2	54/1
PAISER ALM	17/6	17/6	PUEBLO INT	0	25/7		31/1	32/0
PAIR P-L	28/7	28/5	PULSE SP-L	18/6	18/5	VALERO EN	7/7	7/7
PAI C P-L	28/2	28/2	PUETE HOME	6/4	6/3	VALLEY IND	2/3	2/3
PELLOG	53/4	53/6	QUAKER OAT	46/0	45/7	VARCO INTL	4/1	4/1
PC MCLE	36/1	36/6	QUAKER COR	22/4	22/3	VARIAN ASS	26/7	26/5
PEYSTONE	18/6	18/6	QUANTUM CH	78/5	77/7	W PHT PEPP	36/4	36/3
DEADE INC	0	63/0	RLBS PURIN	75/4	75/2	WATNOC INC	6/5	6/5
UN-D CLARK	52/6	52/5	RAMADA INN	6/6	6/6	WAL HART	28/3	28/3
LN R DRAT	17/7	17/6	RANGER OIL	5/5	5/5	WALGREEN	32/2	32/2
FRAC INC	53/4	53/6	RAYCHEM	43/0	43/0	WARNER COR	34/2	34/0
ROGER CP	33/7	33/7	RATMARK	6/1	6/1	WARNER LAM	66/0	65/2
SEA RONAL	15/3	15/4	RAYTHEON	62/4	62/4	WASTE MAN	35/0	34/7
EGG-PLATT	28/3	28/4	REGAL INTL	*15	*14	WASH GAS L	24/0	24/0
ELLY	11/7	11/7	REYNOLD NE	45/0	44/0	WENDT INTL	6/0	6/0
ELM INC	80/3	79/7	RJR MARISC	48/5	48/5	WEST CO	14/7	14/6
INCOLN MA	45/4	45/6	ROCHES G-E	17/3	17/3	WESTINGHOSE	53/0	53/3
INTL ITION	83/6	84/0	ROCKWELL	8/1	8/1	WILLIAMS C	30/3	30/3
ROCKEED	42/2	42/0	ROCKWELL	18/1	18/2	WILLIAMS E	8/0	8/0
COITTE CP	33/6	33/4	ROLL INDS	29/2	29/2	WINNEBAGO	9/4	9/5
DEUS CORP	65/6	64/6	ROLLS EN	20/2	20/2	WOOLWORTH	40/2	40/2
ONE TITTLE	16/2	16/2	ROLLINS IN	15/6	15/5	WOOLWORTH	51/4	51/6
THE STAR	32/2	32/2	ROREER GRP	0	32/4	WORLDCORP	0	5/6
AMES	19/1	19/7	ROMAN CORP	7/3	7/6	WRIGLEY	35/6	35/6
V INC	18/7	19/0	ROYL DUTCH	115/6	115/3	WYLE LABS	9/0	8/7
V V CORP	3/1	3/1	RYDER BERRIE	21/6	21/4	XEROX CORP	51/2	51/7
V 1-25	4/0	4/0	RYDER SYST	27/0	26/3	XTRA INC	31/1	30/4
V 3-68	5/6	5/3	RYLAND RP	14/4	14/4	ZAPATA	3/0	3/0
V 5-25	0	16/2	S DIES G-E	33/2	33/4	ZAYRE CORP	21/0	20/5
BRIZOL	33/6	33/6	SALOMON	21/3	21/3	ZENITH EL	23/4	23/4
RYERS CAPS	21/6	21/5	SARA LEE	38/1	38/2	ZERO	14/0	14/0

International Bond Highlights

LONDON—Japan's Asahi Chemical Industry Co Ltd is issuing a 300 mln dir equity warrant Eurobond due June 22, 1993, paying an indicated 4-1/4 pct and priced at par, Nomura International Ltd said as lead manager. (RTVG 0936)

Zurich—Asahi Chemical Industry Co Ltd is issuing 200 mln Swiss francs in five year convertible notes with an indicated coupon of one pct and par pricing, lead manager Union Bank of Switzerland said. (RTVG 1245)

Zurich—Canada's Ultramar Capital Corp is issuing a 150 mln Swiss franc, eight year, 5-1/8 pct bond priced at par, lead manager Union Bank of Switzerland said. (RTVG 1005)

London—Sanwa Australia Leading Ltd is issuing a 100 mln Australian dir floating rate note due June 1993, paying 30 basis points below the three-month Australian Bank bill rate and priced at 10.10 pct, Sanwa International Ltd said as lead manager. (RTWY 1226)

Zurich—Xerox Corp is issuing 100 mln francs in five year, four pct notes priced at 100-1/2 pct, lead manager Union Bank of Switzerland said. (RTWJ 1110)

Interbank Rates

CALL	ONE MONTH	THREE MONTHS
LDN 7 5/8-3/4	7-9/16 7/16	8 7-7/8
FFI 3.25/35	3.35/45	3.55/65
PAR 7-1/4 5/16	7-1/4 3/8	7-3/8 1/2
ZUR 1-5/8 1-7/8	2-1/2 2-3/4	2-5/8 2-7/8
BRX 4.30	6.00 1/8	6-1/16 3/16
ROM 9-3/4 10-1/4	10-1/2 11	10-3/4 11-1/4
AMS 3-7/8 4.0	3-15/16 4.0	4-1/16 4-3/16
TOK 3.1875 2500	3.9375 4.0000	UNQ
ECU 5.62 5.75	5.75 5.87	6.06 6.18

Interest Rates

FOLLOWING are the average KD interest rates of local interbank transactions as reported by participants to Central Bank of Kuwait yesterday.

Period	Bid	Offered
1 month	67/16	613/16
3 months	63/8	613/16
6 months	63/8	63/4
1 year	63/8	63/4

BOMBAY

PR.CLOSE	OPEN	CLOSE	GLINDIA	66.50	66	64.50	NICO	586	580	580
ACC	221	222.50	229	49	47.50	47	MACAND	93	92.50	91
ASTA PAINT	165	162.50	163.75	85	87	87	NOCL	465	460	460
BAJAJ AUTO	197.50	195.75	195	131.50	130	130	ORAY	44.50	43.50	43.50
BAL. RAYON	245	245	240	73	72.50	72.50	PEID	35	33	33.50
BOM. DTYING	125	124	124	85	84.50	83	PFIZER	71	68	66.50
BR. BOND	91.50	90	90	83.50	82.50	82	PRE. AUTO	35	34.50	35
CE. INDEX	575.44	579.81	581	21.50	21.25	21.50	RAYMOND	48	47	46.50
CENTURYSPG	860	845	845	24.50	24.75	23.50	RELIANCE	192	190.50	188.50
COLGATE	203.75	200	200	65.50	64	63.50	SIEMENS	73	71	74
DEEPAK FERT	40.50	40	38	175	173.75	175	SPIC	54	52.50	54
EI. HOTEL	50	50	49	43	41	42	STONILLS	245	240	240
ESKAYEF	175.50	173.75	171.25	65	64	64	TATA PAR	252.50	250	245
ESSAR	23	23.25	23	93.50	92.50	92	TATACHEN	76	75	74.50
GE. POLY	81.50	81.50	80.25	59.50	60	59	TELCO	620	612.50	617.50
GE. SHIP	31.50	30.50	31.25	12.37	12	12.12	TISCO	790	785	785
				81.25	78	76	VOLTAS	292.50	280	285

FRANKFURT

STOCK	LAST	PR-CLSE	STOCK	LAST	PR-CLSE	HITSUB CP	1290	1280
AG	207.9	208.3	AKAI MONITOR	3310	3250	HITSUB EST	2500	2500
ALLIANZ VR	1343.0	1339.0	AKAI ELEC	645	635	HITSUB HYV	730	720
BADENWERK	181.5	180.5	AKAI	1050	1050	MITSUBI	907	890
BASF	255.5	255.9	ASANI GAS	1940	1920	MITSUBISHI	1660	1650
BAYER	280.9	277.5	ASANI OPT	723	726	MITSUBI EL	1200	1200
BAYER HYP	341.0	333.5	BANK TOKYO	1550	1500	NICHICOM	1370	1340
BAYER VER	331.0	326.0	BRIGESTON	1460	1450	NIMON CHMT	967	930
BBK	312.0	314.5	CANON	1240	1210	NIKKO SEC	1870	1830
BIF	363.0	357.0	CASIO COMP	1260	1240	NIP ELEC	2120	2080
BW	527.0	519.0	CHUGAI MNG	0	1630	HIP KOKKAN	443	422
CHWERTZK	222.3	219.5	CITIZEN V	1020	970	HIP OIL	1160	1170
COMIT GUM	251.5	245.8	O-ICHI KAN	3030	3020	NIP STEEL	489	474
DAIEMER	620.0	608.0	OAI NIP IK	801	790	NIP YUSEN	700	673
DAIEMER	422.0	407.8	OAI NIP PT	2560	2540	NIS MOTOR	925	915
OLV	352.0	359.0	OAI NIP SC	1070	1060	HONRA SEC	3850	3780
DRESHER B	243.5	241.5	OAI NIP TO	644	640	ONRA CO	996	998
OT BARDOCK	154.0	150.0	DAICEL	6915	6915	OLYMPUS	1160	1140
FAZ INDEX	459.91	454.19	DAIWA SEC	2120	2120	PENTA OCH	895	900
GOLDSCHMIDT	259.2	263.0	EBRA MFG	2370	2330	PIONEER	3110	3050
HARPER	409.0	410.0	ETSAI	2150	2090	BEIJING	950	935
HOECHST AG	273.9	271.5	FUITSU	1490	1490	SANKYO	2090	1980
HOESCH	133.5	134.2	FUJII BANK	3170	3150	SANYO ELEC	600	588
HORTEN	178.5	179.0	FUJII PHOTO	3730	3680	SEIYU ST	2220	2200
HUSSEL HLD	432.0	422.5	FUJISAMA	1870	1850	SEIKI SUI PB	1880	1920
KALI SALZ	139.0	141.0	FUJITA CP	800	779	SHARP	1070	1030
KARSTADT	448.0	447.5	HITACHI	1390	1360	SHISEIDO	1780	1780
KAUHOFF	390.0	382.0	HONDA MOT	1740	1690	SOMY	5150	5100
KLOECK H	109.0	106.9	ISETAN	1590	1570	SUMITOMO	1140	1130
KLOECK U	98.0	95.10	ITO YOKADO	4550	4500	TAISEI	965	941
LMDE	661.0	655.0	JAP SUN RI	986	988	TAISHO MRM	1110	1070
LUFTHANSA	144.8	144.5	JAPAN AIR	14600	15000	TAKEDA CH	2800	2750
MAN	189.5	182.5	JAPAN MET	671	650	TEIJIN	845	822
MANHESMAN	148.0	149.4	KAJIMA	1550	1540	TKO NEW IX	151.17	128.58
MERCEDES	488.5	483.7	KANSAI EL	2880	2900	TKO NEW IX	1950	1930
METALLGES	321.0	320.0	KAO SOAP	1910	1920	TOKYO ELEC	1180	1200
MIDORF PF	521.0	517.0	KAWASAKI H	456	451	TOKYO GAS	1130	1100
NORSK HYD	52.00	51.50	KIRIN BREW	2250	2230	TORAY IND	909	839
PHILIP KOM	579.0	570.0	KOMATSU	765	754	TOSHIBA EL	869	854
PORSCHE	512.0	514.0	KUBOTA LTD	752	737	TOTO	2290	2280
PREUSSAG	169.5	173.4	KYOCERA	5350	5260	TOYO KOGY	541	533
PWA	213.0	213.0	MAKITA EL	1740	1720	TOYOTA NOT	2260	2250
RHEIN	200.0	201.0	MARUI	3140	3140	YAMAHA	1450	1380
RHEIN P	188.0	190.0	MATSUDA EI	2510	2510	TANABUCHI	1860	1890
RHEINMETAL	275.0	280.0	MATSUDA EL	0	2660	YAMAMUCHI	4090	4010
SALAMANDER	250.0	258.8	NEIJI SEIK	1080	1020	YAMAZAKI	1600	1580
SCHERING	502.0	495.2						
SEL	298.5	282.0						
SIEMENS	367.0	365.3						
THYSEN	141.6	139.5						
VARTA	295.0	285.0						
VERA	250.0	248.0						
VEW	164.4	164.3						
VOLKSWAGEN	253.0	252.3						

Tokyo Stock Market Report

TOKYO STOCKS CLOSED UP IN HEAVIEST TRADE OF YEAR
TOKYO, JUNE 1, REUTER - SHARE PRICES CLOSED SHARPLY RIGHER IN THE HEAVIEST TRADE THIS YEAR DUE TO ENTHUSIASTIC BUYING SPURRED BY WALL STREET'S SURPRISING JUMP OVERNIGHT.

"IT WAS ONLY A ONE-DAY RISE AND INFLATION FEARS WILL CONTINUE IN THE U.S.," SAID A FUND MANAGER AT THE BANK OF TOKYO. "BUT THE FACT THAT WALL STREET WAS ABLE TO PASS 2,000 POINTS IS SIGNIFICANT."

THE NIKKEI INDEX SURGED 287.21 POINTS, OR 1.05 PCT, TO 27,703.91. IT CLIMBED 193.60 ON TUESDAY. TURNOVER WAS A MASSIVE 2.5 BILLION SHARES, THE LARGEST SINCE THE 2.82 BILLION VOLUME POSTED ON MARCH 27 OF LAST YEAR.

SECURITIES HOUSE, BANK, COMMUNICATIONS, PHARMACEUTICAL, NON-LIFE INSURANCE, ELECTRICAL, GAS, AUTO, TEXTILE, CREDIT/LEASE, PULP/PAPER, RETAIL, MINING, CHEMICAL AND FISHERY SHARES LED THE ADVANCE.

AIRLINE, RAILWAY/BUS, SERVICE AND SOME MANUFACTURING ISSUES DECLINED. RISES LED FALLS ALMOST TWO TO ONE.

WALL STREET'S 75-POINT SURGE ON TUESDAY TO 2,031 WAS DUE IN LARGE PART TO RECEIVING FEARS OF QUICKENING INFLATION AND RISING INTEREST RATES, BROKERS SAID.

INVESTORS HERE HAVE BEEN EAGER TO HEAR ANY NEWS ABOUT WALL STREET GETTING BACK ON ITS FEET, THEY ADDED.

A FIRMER U.S. BOND MARKET ON TUESDAY AND A SOLID DOLLAR FURTHER BOLSTERED MARKET SENTIMENT, BROKERS SAID. "THE DOLLAR IS FIRMER, AND THIS ENCOURAGES JAPANESE TO BUY U.S. BONDS," SAID ANALYST PETER TASKER OF KLEINWORT BENSON INTERNATIONAL INC. "THE YIELD IN U.S. BONDS IS FALLING, PEOPLE ARE MORE CONFIDENT ABOUT U.S. STOCKS AND IN TURN, HERE AS WELL."

HOWEVER, TASKER VOICED CONCERN ABOUT CONTINUING RISES IN COMMODITY PRICES.

BROKERS SAID THE COMMODITY RESEARCH BUREAU'S INDEX HIT A THREE-AND-A-HALF-YEAR HIGH ON TUESDAY, WHICH INEXPLICABLY DID NOT AFFECT THE INFLATION-CONSCIOUS U.S. BOND MARKET.

Hong Kong Stock Market Report

HONG KONG, JUNE 1, REUTER - SHARE PRICES CLOSED HIGHER BUT OFF THE MORNING PEAK WITH INVESTORS STILL NERVOUS OVER WALL STREET'S VOLATILITY, BROKERS SAID.

THE HANG SENG INDEX ROSE 19.56 POINTS TO 2,516.24, AFTER A 44 POINT GAIN IN THE EARLY MORNING. THE BROADER-BASED HONG KONG INDEX WAS 13.42 POINTS HIGHER AT 1,664.60. TURNOVER ROSE SHARPLY TO 882.18 MLN H.K. DLS FROM 453.9 MLN YESTERDAY.

"A ONE DAY RALLY ON WALL STREET IS NOT ENOUGH TO PERSUADE INVESTORS TO BUY ACTIVELY," A LOCAL HOUSE BROKER SAID. "THERE ARE STILL SOME SELLERS WAITING TO UNLOAD THEIR HOLDINGS WHEN THE PRICES ARE RIGHT."

AMMAN

OPNG	CLSE	JOR LEASING CORP.	0.70	0.67
		JOR LHM BRICK	0.50	0.50
		JOR MANAG/CONSULT	0.50	0.50
		JOR NATIONAL BANK		
		JOR PAPER CARDROG		
		JOR PHOSPHATE MINS		
		JOR PIPES MANUFACT		
		JOR PRESS/PUBLISH.	2.05	2.00
		JOR PRINTING/PACK.	4.00	4.01
		JOR ROCK WOOL IND.		
		JOR SECURIT. CORP		
		JOR SELPHO CHEM.		
		JOR WOOD INDUSTRY	1.07	1.07
		JOR WORSTED MLL		
		JOR. KUWAIT AGR	1.00	1.00
		JOR. PETROLEUM REF		
		JOR. FRENCH INS.	5.20	5.30
		JOR. INV. FIN. CORP		
		JORDAN GULF REAL	0.29	0.29
		JORDAN OILRY	1.00	1.00
		JORDAN GULF BANK	1.19	1.20
		JORDAN GULF INS.	0.94	0.95
		JORDAN INSURANCE	13.85	13.90
		JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK	1.66	1.66
		JORDAN KUWAIT BANK	1.47	1.48
		JORDAN TANNING	1.95	1.95
		LIVESTOCK/POULTRY	0.76	0.77
		MACH/VEH/RENT/MAIN	0.79	0.79
		MAS INDUSTRIES	0.69	0.73
		MIDDLE EAST HOTEL	0.60	0.40
		MIDDLE EAST INS	60.00	60.00
		MINERALS RESEARCH	0.60	0.55
		NAT. FTH. INVEST CO		
		NAT. CABLE/WIRE/MF	1.24	1.23
		NATIONAL AHLIA INS	0.45	0.40
		NATIONAL INDUSTRY		
		NATIONAL PORTFOLIO		
		NATIONAL STEEL		
		ORIENT DRY BATTERY	0.25	0.28
		PETRA BANK	1.97	1.97
		PETRA JOR. INS.	0.50	0.50
		PHILADELPHIA INS.	0.91	0.90
		RAFAIA INDUSTRIAL	0.80	0.80
		REAL ESTATE INV.	0.40	0.40
		SHIPPING LINES		
		THE HOUSING BANK	1.71	1.72
		UNIVERSAL INSURANCE		
		UNIVERSAL CHEM. IND		
		UNIVERSAL INS.	1.19	1.23
		WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES		
		TARMOLK INSURANCE		

PHILIPPINES MAKATI

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL				BC-A	80.00	81.00	81.00
STOCK	BUY	SELL	OPEN	LC-A	.43	.44	.44
AC-A	8.30	8.40	8.40	LC-B	.45	.46	.46
ANA	3.30	3.30	3.30	PK-A	.39	.40	.39
FER-A	2.65	2.70	2.70	PK-B	.40	.41	.40
GLO	34.00	34.50	34.50	OIL SECTOR			
PLDT	174.00	175.00	175.00	BP-A	.017	.018	.017
KPSI-A	1.50	1.60		BP-B	.017	.018	.017
SMC-A	143.00	144.00	143.00	LRC-A	.0024		.0024
SMC-B	180.00	184.00		LRC-B	.0024		.0024
MINING SECTOR				OPN-A	.039	.040	.039
APX-A	.036	.037	.035	OPN-B	.041		.041
APX-B	.036	.037	.037	OV-A	.033	.034	.033
AT-A	21.00	21.25	21.00	OV-B	.034	.035	.034

Makati Stock Market Report

OFFICIAL INFORMATION	SHARES	VALUE	AVERAGES	CHANGES
COMM. IND.	247,290	7,849,410	818.27	3.00 UP
MINING	57,780,950	4,539,450	5,428.53	40.89 UP
OIL	80,700,000	1,740,200	6.059	0.129 UP
TOTAL	138,728,240	14,129,060	822.75	8.63 UP

PHILIPPINES MANILA

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SECTOR							
STOCK	BUY	SELL	OPEN	BC-A	80.50	81.00	81.00
SMC-A	143.00	144.00	143.00	BC-B		88.00	
SMC-B	183.00	185.00		LC-A	.43	.44	.44
SO-TIRE	28.00	29.50		LC-B	.45	.46	.46
PLDT	175.00	176.00	174.00	2IP	.012	.013	.013
ANSOOK	3.25	3.30	3.30	OIL SECTOR			
AC-A	8.10	8.40	8.40	BP-A	.017	.018	.017
GLO	34.00	34.50	34.00	BP-B	.018	.019	.017
FLR-A	2.65	2.80	2.65	LRC-A	.0026	.003	.0026
FLR-B	2.70	2.75		LRC-B	.0026		.0026
MINING SECTOR							
STOCK	BUY	SELL	OPEN	OPN-B	.039	.04	.038
APX-A	.037	.038	.036	OPN-B	.041	.042	.04
APX-B	.037	.038	.036	OV-A	.034	.034	.033
RT-A	21.00	21.25	21.00	OV-B	.034	.035	.034
IT-R	27.50	27.75		TA	.023	.024	.023

World share prices jump

Wall Street extends rally, dollar steady

NEW YORK, June 1. (Reuters): Wall Street stocks moved higher in brisk trading today, extending the previous day's surprise rally, but bouts of profit-taking in the Dow Industrials tempered the advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 12.27 points at 2,043.39 shortly before midday following yesterday's 74.68-point gain on the dollar's strength and on speculation that US interest rates may have peaked.

Declines
Share prices jumped around the world today after Wall Street's sharp rise. The Tokyo Exchange recorded its busiest trading session this year and a 287-point surge in the Nikkei stock market index. Stocks also advanced in London, lifting the Financial Times Stock Exchange index

21 points to 1,805.4 in late trading.

On the New York Stock Exchange, advancing shares outnumbered declines more than two to one in heavy trading volume of 104 million shares, partly reflecting active trading in utility company stocks to capture dividends.

Confidence
Most analysts had expected the US market to extend yesterday's rally, despite rounds of profit-taking by some investors looking for the right opportunity to pull out of what many regard as a bear market.

"It looks like everybody with cash, and institutions have a lot of it, was trying to get through the door at the same time" yesterday, said Ken Ducey of S. G. Warburg Securities. "Only so

many got through, but more can today."

A senior dealer at a Dutch bank said: "There is some regained confidence in the market, but I don't think it's fundamental. It's a technical recovery due to a lack of negative news."

A Tokyo broker said: "It's not as if Wall Street has consolidated at levels around 2,000. There is a feeling that inflation fears in the US will increase."

The dollar was hardly affected in London, holding steady at about 1.750 marks and 125 yen. It traded at \$1.83 to the British pound sterling.

But gold, the traditional hedge against inflation, gained about \$3 to trade as high as \$458.50. Platinum soared for the second day running on heavy

buying in Asia, up \$40 to an early high of \$645 an ounce before easing back to around \$620 an ounce.

Heavy buying by Japanese jewellers — who use platinum nearly as often as gold — has boosted prices. The market has been volatile anyway because of worries about the possibility of strikes and political unrest in South Africa, a major supplier.

Firmers

Precious metals are not the only commodities with firming prices. The widely-watched Commodity Research Bureau index hit its highest level in 3-1/2 years yesterday.

Dealers say they are unsure whether fears about rising consumer prices or enthusiasm about booming Wall Street

shares would set the tone in financial markets in the days ahead. "Although we are looking firmer across-the-board I would say the reaction here is fairly muted given the size of the Wall Street gain," a London dealer said.

"A lot of people do not trust the US rally. It was pretty thinly based and could well be just a 'one off,'" he added.

In Frankfurt, the 30-share Boersen-Zeitungs index rose 3.81 points, or 1.3 per cent, to 303.68. The Paris bourse indicator was up 1.73 per cent in early trading, the All Share Swiss index gained 10.5 points to 832.7 and Milans' Mib index jumped 2.5 per cent.

Sydney's All-Ordinaries index rose 18.8 to 1,585.8 and Hong Kong's Hang Seng index was up 25.41 points, or 1.02 per cent.

We are back to beans and bonds, says Sandor

Rising prices draw investors back to commodities

LONDON, June 1. (Reuters): Rising commodity prices on active world markets have encouraged a shift of investment money out of shares and financial instruments back to commodities.

In the United States and Europe, managed commodity and futures funds are in active demand. Japan's commodity markets have seen a surge in private speculation, according to a Reuters survey of traders in key centres.

"We are back to beans and bonds," Richard Sandor, senior vice president at Drexel Burnham Lambert said, referring to the current influence of prices for commodities like soybeans, and also grains and metals, across all markets.

"I called up a major New York bank first thing in the morning and they said, 'how are the beans going to open?'"

Interest

The return of investor interest in commodities after several years of neglect coincides with thin business in stock markets since the crash of 1987 and follows a rally in both industrial raw material and food prices.

Many base metals, as well as rubber, grains and oilseeds, are trading at their highest for at least four years as a result of

strong demand and a range of supply problems.

On the world's largest futures exchange — the Chicago Board of Trade (CBT) — trading volume in agricultural commodities has shot up this year.

Soybean turnover between January and April was double the level registered in the same period last year, while wheat business rose 40 per cent and corn around 10 per cent.

Volumes in the London Metal Exchange's two biggest contracts — grade A copper and standard aluminium — were up around 130 per cent and 125 per cent respectively over the same period.

Prices
Exchange seat prices have also risen, indicating increased interest. CBT spokesman Bill Murschel said.

A full CBT membership seat, permitting trade in traditional and financial futures and options, recently sold for \$400,000 compared with a price of \$21,000 after the October global share crash.

High commodity prices have also fuelled inflation fears, leading to increased interest in precious metals, investors' traditional hedge against inflation, with Japanese investors strong buyers, industry sources said.

"The market is being made in Tokyo at the moment," one Zurich bullion dealer said. "There is very good buying there as part of a general switch into metals and commodities, and some of it is spilling over into Europe."

Commodity investment business in Japan has changed direction with private investors taking over from trade houses as the dominant sector, commodity brokerage sources in Tokyo said.

Speculators
The number of individual speculators participating in commodity futures has increased lately following a big shift in speculative funds from stock and bond markets.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange's failure to regain its mid-May peak appears to have discouraged some private investors in stocks, another source at a commodity firm said.

Total trading volume on all 16 Japanese commodity futures exchanges in April was 5.49 million lots, against six million in March and 5.32 million a year ago. Commodity firms generally expect May figures will rise to above six million lots.

Activity in US agricultural futures has been boosted in recent weeks by dry weather in growing Midwestern areas that may severely cut yields, traders

said. "There is a substantial interest coming back to agricultural commodities," said a Karsten Mahmann, a partner in Stoller and Co, an agriculture-oriented firm in Chicago.

Leon Rose, publisher of Maryland-based Managed Account Reports newsletter which tracks managed commodity funds, said many of the 125 managed funds in the United States had latched on to the rise in agricultural futures, and new commodity funds were being actively launched by major corporations.

Growth
Britain has also seen a growth in commodity and futures funds, but fund managers said investors remained cautious following last autumn's crash, preferring to invest in funds which guarantee a return of their initial stake.

Such funds are weighted heavily towards government securities and contain only a marginal element of commodity investment.

Shares
In some financial centres, however, investors appear more wary of commodity investments. "Some analysts are recommending that investors increase the proportion of gold in their portfolios but there has been no rush into precious metals," said

Herbert Fritsch, chief economist at Zurich Cantonal Bank.

Analysts said Swiss investors tended to get involved in commodity markets indirectly by buying the shares of mining and similar companies. Shares of companies such as RTZ Corp Plc and Echo Bay Mines Ltd of Edmonton, Canada, which are listed in Switzerland, have outperformed the market recently.

The Hong Kong Futures Exchange has recorded continued declines in volume reflecting loss of confidence in financial markets following last October's crash, although foreign commission houses in Hong Kong reported a slight increase in investment in US futures.

Inflow
Dealers added there had been an inflow of Taiwanese capital since Taipei eased controls on overseas investment last August, with most Taiwanese preferring precious metals.

French sources said there were few signs so far of a major switch from securities to the main commodity market in Paris, while sugar, despite some firming in sugar values recently.

"Business here remains essentially in the hands of professionals, with little influence from outside, whether investors or speculators," one sugar trader said.

WORLD STOCK ROUNDUP

SYDNEY, June 1. (Reuters): The Australian market closed sharply higher but profit-taking in afternoon trade brought a retreat from earlier highs. The All Ordinaries index rose 18.8 points to close at 1,585.8, after peaking at 1,601.4.

TOKYO: Share prices closed sharply higher in heavy trading today due to enthusiastic buying spurred by Wall Street's overnight jump. The Nikkei index surged 287.21 points, or 1.05 per cent to close at 2,703.91.

HONG KONG: Prices closed higher but off a morning peak, with investors still nervous over Wall Street's volatility. The Hang Seng index rose 25.41 to 1,585.8.

SINGAPORE: Prices rose for the sixth straight day in active trading, with brokers attributing the trend to a higher Wall Street. The Straits Times industrial index rose 27.15 to 1,006.44.

BOMBAY: A two-day rally ended with wide-spread profit taking, triggered by end-account considerations and fears of higher contagion charges.

ZURICH: Prices were higher across the board in heavy turnover as the dollar stayed firm against the Swiss franc. The All-Share Swiss index rose 12.2 to 834.4.

LONDON: Shares gained strongly but closed below the day's highs as Wall Street wavered on opening. International shares were boosted by sterling's weakness. At 1430 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was up 19.7 to 1,805.4.

NEW YORK: Stocks edged higher with blue chips fluctuating in a narrow range. Brokers said profit-taking was offset by fresh buying. The Dow was up three at 2,043.

Knorafi meets Yugoslav team

KUWAITI Finance Minister Jassem Al Khorafi yesterday received visiting Yugoslav Finance Minister Svetozar Rikanovich and the accompanying delegation comprising senior Yugoslav bankers.

In the meeting that was attended by the managing director of the Kuwait Investment Authority (KIA) Dr Fahd Al Rashid and the Finance Ministry's Assistant Undersecretary for Economic Affairs Moustafa Al Shemali, economic issues of mutual concern were discussed. The Yugoslav official and the delegation are expected to leave here today.

Saudi economy poised for higher growth

JEDDAH, June 1. (Opec): Stable growth in Saudi Arabia's non-oil sector last year has provided a "healthy future" for the kingdom's economy, according to Hamad Al Sayyan, governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (Sama).

Strides
Presenting the agency's 1987 annual report to King Fahd on Monday, Al Sayyan stressed that the "re-adaptation" of the country's economic structure implemented as a result of the decline in world oil prices had been successful.

He praised the strides made by the kingdom in "adopting balanced policies" that would benefit

the long-term development of the country.

Commenting on the report, King Fahd said that the kingdom "is still marching ahead with stable steps" despite the fall in oil revenues.

He praised the efforts of the ministries that had implemented the new policies which would ultimately lead to higher growth rates for the kingdom.

Al Sayyan highlighted the structural changes that had strengthened the national economy, noting that various economic sectors "have begun to register growth."

He said that the share of the kingdom's non-oil exports had

increased from \$31.51 million in 1977 to \$2.1 billion last year.

Similarly, the contribution of the productive private sector to the national economy had risen from 20 per cent a decade ago to 49 per cent in 1987.

Production
"Moreover, the domestic production has increased to a level to satisfy local consumption, sharply limiting dependence on imported materials which constituted 42 per cent of total demand last year compared with 70 per cent a decade ago," he said.

The governor commented that the petrochemical sector in terms of the country's gross national

product (GNP) had declined from 55 per cent in 1977 to 30 per cent last year.

He stressed that although the petroleum sector was still the kingdom's most important sector, its contribution had decreased, "thanks to the successful implementation of the diversification of the economic base, which has raised the share of other economic sectors."

He added that the agricultural, industrial and petrochemical products "have become fundamental elements in the GNP."

Al Sayyan also referred to the "remarkable" growth in the development of Saudi trained manpower.

Dukakis and Bush review economic issues

WASHINGTON, June 1. (Reuters): Both Vice President George Bush and Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis are tip-toeing around difficult economic policy issues, fearing a stumble that could lose the presidential election.

Republican Bush, the natural beneficiary of a six-year economic expansion under President Reagan, and Democrat Dukakis, the self-proclaimed father of the Massachusetts economic miracle, are reluctant to go far afield from what is safe and obvious.

Neither appears to have a grand programme of economic change.

Where Reagan swept into office in 1980 with a pledge to cut income taxes in a bid to spur economic growth and pare federal spending, Bush and Duk-

akis seem to be proposing just tinkering.

In the words of Democratic nomination candidate Jesse Jackson, who professes to favour a sharp change in direction, Bush and Dukakis are seeking to 'manage the mess'.

Bush seems to be promising more of the Reagan programme, which he says has sharply reduced unemployment, reduced inflation and trimmed taxes.

Lowest
But Dukakis counters that the Reagan prosperity will come crashing down because of record trade and budget deficits that arose during the past eight years.

"We must get our fiscal house in order," Dukakis says.

Dukakis says he has balanced nine budgets as governor and also presided over a turnaround

in the state economy. He notes repeatedly that when he took office as governor, Massachusetts had one of the highest unemployment rates in the country and now it has the lowest.

Bush also says cutting the budget deficit is a top priority.

Gains
But neither man has spelled out how they would do it.

Bush, adopting Reagan's supply side argument that low taxes boost economic growth, says flatly that he will not raise taxes.

One of his few specific proposals is a cut in taxes on capital gains, which he says will stimulate investment.

"It is savings and investment that finance new businesses and it is new businesses that provide new jobs and create economic growth," says Bush.

The Democrats are sure to argue that a capital gains tax cut, which means lower taxes on stock market profits and other business transactions, is a Republican handout to the rich.

The Vice President has also spoken out for a one-year "flexible freeze" on government spending. He says he would hold total spending at current levels, while increasing programmes that needed more and cutting those that have too much.

Bush has not said specifically which programmes he would cut and which he would increase.

Dukakis, mindful that former Vice President Walter Mondale was badly hurt in his 1984 presidential campaign against Reagan because of his advocacy of higher taxes, says imposing new levies is a last resort.

Foreign purchases of US businesses dropped in '87

WASHINGTON, June 1. (AP): Foreign purchases of US businesses dropped 22 per cent to \$30.3 billion in 1987, the first dip since 1983 in the rush by overseas investors to acquire American assets, the government said yesterday.

However, analysts said foreign investment was still high nearly four times the 1983 level of \$8.1 billion. And they cautioned that last year's total would likely be revised upward and that the difference between 1986 and 1987 may have been distorted by tax law changes.

Businesses
The Commerce Department said foreigners spent \$39.2 billion to acquire or establish businesses in the United States in 1986, compared with \$23.1 billion in 1985 and \$15.2 billion in 1984.

However, more than half of the 1986 spending occurred in the

final three months of that year as businesses rushed to complete deals before the capital gains tax rate increased on Jan. 1, 1987.

"Everybody was trying to close deals in 1986 because of tax considerations, so it's quite possible that 1986 just borrowed some sales from 1987," said David Wyss, an economist with Data Resources Inc., a Lexington, Massachusetts, forecasting firm.

Ellen M. Herr, a Commerce Department analyst, said if past years are any guide, the 1987 total will be revised upward by 10 per cent or more as additional deals are reported to the government. The 1986 figure had originally been reported at \$31.5 billion, nearly 30 per cent less than the revised figure released yesterday.

The major driving force behind the big jump in foreign

investment in the United States has been this country's huge trade deficit, which hit a record \$171.2 billion last year.

Foreigners have looked for ways to invest their dollars, earned through sales of foreign cars and other imports popular with Americans. As a consequence, the United States has moved from the world's largest creditor to the world's largest debtor, meaning that "foreigners now hold more in US investments than Americans hold in overseas investments,"

Wyss said foreign investment would likely increase this year because of the continued decline of the dollar, which has lost approximately half of its value since 1985 when measured against the Japanese yen.

"The US right now looks like a very competitive place to produce. US companies,

especially when you look at them in yen terms, look very cheap and you're going to see continued strong buying," he said.

Foreigners have also been buying corporate bonds, treasury notes, stocks and other investments that do not show up in the report released yesterday. It tallies money spent to establish new businesses or purchase a 10 per cent or greater stake in existing companies.

US businesses acquired or established in 1987 employed 346,000 workers.

The report showed that Great Britain was the largest purchaser at \$11.5 billion, up from \$6.6 billion in 1986. It was followed by Japan with \$5.3 billion, down from \$4.4 billion a year earlier, and West Germany, \$4.1 billion, up from \$1.4 billion. Investment by all European nations dropped to \$19.5 billion from \$21.1 billion.

Baker announces new US debt initiative for poorest nations

ABIDJAN, June 1. (Reuters): US Treasury Secretary James Baker today announced a new debt initiative to help the world's poorest nations.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the African Development Bank (ADB) in Abidjan, Baker said his country was prepared to support concessional interest rate reschedulings within the informal Paris Club of Western creditor nations to help what he called the "poorest of the poor."

"I am pleased to announce today the willingness of the United States to expand the range of options within the Paris Club," he said.

Positions
Baker, the first US Treasury chief to address an ADB annual meeting, said the move would mean that creditor governments which were in a position to do so could provide concessional interest rate reschedulings for the poorest countries.

Eligibility would be examined on a case-by-case basis, he added.

Baker said other countries might make a contribution towards debt relief by considering a broader range of maturities, for rescheduled debt than is currently the case.

"Together we believe these changes can produce substantial new relief for the poorest countries," he added.

In his address before a con-

ference hall packed with leading international bankers and Finance Ministry officials, he emphasised that permitting such differentiation represented "a significant addition to the options available to the Paris Club to address dire debt situations."

Debt
He said the move was consistent with Washington's favoured case-by-case approach to addressing debt problems in developing countries and did not constitute a generalised approach.

"It is a special technique available to assist only the poorest of the poor in a further effort to support their return to stability and their return to growth," he added.

Baker said Washington's approach to tackling the Third World debt crisis was constrained by US laws, policies and budget realities.

His announcement of the new debt approach brought loud applause from delegates, especially African representatives.

In a wide-ranging speech, he recognised the problems of the continent, notably chronic balance of payments problems due to slumping export revenues, over-reliance on the public sector, environmental problems, drought and famine.

Africa was described as a

symposium preceding the annual ADB meeting as the poorest region in the world. Its foreign debt is estimated at around \$218 billion out of a total Third World debt of about \$1.2 trillion.

Baker said the United States and other official creditors were providing significant debt relief through Paris Club reschedulings in support of appropriate economic programmes.

"The Paris Club has also begun to extend grace and repayment terms for low-income heavily-indebted countries in a further effort to be responsive to Africa's economic problems," he said.

"In this context, while we recognise that rescheduling of interest payments provides temporary liquidity relief, the build-up of rescheduled debt often presents a difficult problem for the poorest countries," he added.

He said international lending agencies such as the ADB, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were responding to the crisis by increasing the resources available for loans.

The ADB, Africa's leading development financing body, increased its capital by 200 per cent last year to around \$20 billion.

ADB lending in 1987 was up about 30 per cent on the previous year to \$2.14 billion from 1.64 billion.

Japan plays off Opec oil producers for lower prices

TOKYO, June 1. (Reuters): Japanese companies are playing Middle East oil producers against each other to get lower and lower crude oil prices, oil industry sources said today.

Middle East crudes are already selling at more than \$2.50 under the \$18 a barrel Opec (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) target price.

Opec abandoned fixed prices early this year in favour of prices linked to the freely-traded market.

Prices
Japan has since demanded ever cheaper oil and refused to buy oil from countries which resist the sources said. All the main Middle East producers have been forced to give in because world markets continue to be over-supplied with oil.

"They are all already selling at market-related prices, but still Japan keeps wanting to screw another five cents out of them," said an oil analyst.

Iran, after cutting its prices for shipments made in April to June,

will now be asked to reduce prices once again from July to compete with cuts made last week by Kuwait, they said.

Japan, the major market for Middle East oil, is in a strong bargaining position having just topped its crude stockpiles with enough oil to last an estimated 105 days.

Demand from Japan is expected to fall in July by around 500,000 barrels per day (bpd) from the June level because refiners have bought more than 30 million barrels of extra oil in the past three months.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, anticipating the fall, have allowed Japanese customers to buy less, than the usual 'minimum amount' but at five cents more per barrel.

The key Middle East crude Dubai, which is used as a benchmark to price other Middle Eastern crudes, is expected to lose value on the free market as Japan shies away from buying this grade to keep prices under pressure, oil sources said.

Oapec to review proposals for Arab energy conservation

THE Kuwait-based Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (Oapec) said yesterday it would review proposals for Arab energy conservation at a meeting on Sunday.

An Oapec press statement said oil ministers of the 10-state group would be represented by members of its executive bureau, many of whom are deputy ministers.

Economies
Oapec cut its 1988 budget by 40 per cent at its last meeting in November and imposed other austerity measures to cope with a cash crisis caused by lower oil revenues.

Sunday's meeting will consider recommendations of the fourth Arab energy conference in Baghdad in March calling for energy conservation and steps to reduce dependence on oil and gas, Oapec said.

The conference urged states to diversify their economies to make them less vulnerable to oil price fluctuations and to prepare for the time when oil reserves run dry.

Oapec groups Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — all members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) — with Bahrain, Syria and Tunisia.

Egypt was suspended after its 1979 peace treaty with Israel and Tunisia's membership has been frozen at its request.

Sunday's meeting, ahead of Opec's ministerial conference in Vienna next week, will also review progress on setting up an Arab Energy Data Bank, one of Oapec's current priorities, the statement said.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

SHIPS DISCHARGING AT SHUWAIKH PORT AS ON 1/6/88			
B.No.	Ships Name	Agent	Tel
1	Al Noor	Alghanim	4842988
2	Kailash	GH&Q	4747815
3	Barwell Express	Alghanim	4842988
4	Liao Yang	M. Bahar	2433881
6	Smolny	A. Seas	2421303
7	Fathulkhair	KSA	4843150
8	Im Abdoun	KSA	4843150
9	Tug Amsterdam	Gulf Star	4845501
10	Barge Jubail	Gulf Star	4845501
12	Pelagos	Alghanim	4842988
QE	Dhaulagiri	Balsip	2431973
14	Jilfar	KSA	4843150

SHIPS EXPECTED AT SHUWAIKH PORT		
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THE NATIONAL DAY OF

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AN ARAB TIMES SUPPLEMENT

An amicable country

WHAT is civilisation if not a process of continuous creation, upon the face of the earth, of a living space for mankind? As raw material for this work of ours we have God's creation, Nature itself, with the great variety of tremendous sceneries it offers across the continents, from the ocean shores to the great mountain ranges, from the equator to the poles. Working upon the wonderful tapestry of nature, man has created his own world thanks to his unending labours, using hands, tools and mind. There are some areas of the globe where this work of creation by man has gone on continuously for thousands of years.

The result is a humanised environment, where the beauty of nature blends with the grand artifacts of human activity. Where human beings have lived and worked for hundreds of generations, landscapes show a gentle character. Having been slowly shaped by man in his own image, they have acquired a kind of harmony and beauty which no primitive landscape in savage lands can possess.

This is the special quality which has made of Italy, *il bel Paese*, the "beautiful country" by definition.

Human creation is an unending process: and never in the past has it been as intense and dramatic as in our times. This is as true for Italy as for any other country in the world today. Italian society has never been more vital and creative in its long history than in the last few decades.

A nation of builders since the earliest times, they are more than ever engaged in changing, through their labours, the face of the country. This does not mean that they do not preserve and protect the great monuments which they have inherited. A growing society cannot become a museum; truly, the special beauty of Italy today rests on a unique combination of past and present, of tradition and modernity.

The changing image of today's Italy is a result of its intense economic growth. This process has not been stopped or slowed down by the worldwide economic crises of the last decade. During this period the economy has kept expanding geographically; it has increased our share of world trade; it has adopted or invented new productive activities. The famous "submerged economy" has gradually and powerfully emerged: the small family concerns, often founded on ancient artisan traditions, have grown into highly competitive medium-sized firms or even into big corporations.

Millions of people in Europe and other continents buy Italian tiles for their bathrooms, drive Italian cars, wear Italian clothing and shoes. Italians are fierce competitors in the worldwide market for great public works: right now they are building dams and roads, steel works and chemical factories, harbours and telephone systems from Latin America to Russia, from Asia to Africa.

(Continued on Page 22)



The grandest artistic heritage in Europe

HOW many civilisations had their beginnings and flourished in Italy?

And how abundant is their legacy of fine architecture, sculpture and painting, an enduring testimony to the vitality and splendour of their cultures. Italy has truly been the hub of most civilisations.

It is still, today, an immense and unique museum, where every historical age and every artistic style are represented. Each century's concentration of intellects and of artistic achievements, without peer in any other country in the world, is represented in Italy.

Neither Egypt nor Greece, Japan, Mexico nor France can offer such riches. Only a visit to Italy can cover such a span of artistic expression. As a case in point, almost one third of the world's masterpieces are to be found in Italian museums!

Greeks, Etruscans, Romans
A tour of Sicily enables you to admire the most outstanding architectural expressions of the Greek colonists (594 BC to 30

AD approximately) who, as seen from our time slot, are enveloped in an evocative aura.

Marvel at the majestic theatres and temples of the Sicilian cities of Selinunte, Segesta, Syracuse, Agrigento, Taormina and Tindari. Behold the sculptures, the votive masks, the ceramic furnishings and the finely engraved coins.

The Etruscan civilisation flourished in Tuscany at approximately the same time. It has left its splendid necropolises, rich with frescoes, jewels and archaeological finds of inestimable value.

In the meantime (11 century BC), Rome was becoming a great Mediterranean power. It was also beginning the construction of its most spectacular monuments. No other city can give the visitor a keener sense of majesty, of the celebratory of the universal, than Rome. The Romans wished to leave timeless evidence of their power, and did so through the ingenious work of their architects and generals.

See the Roman Forum, rich in temples, statues and arches. Also visit the Colosseum, Emperor Hadrian's Villa in Tivoli and Emperor Trajan's market in central Rome.

From Byzantium to the Roman Gothic Age

The advent of Christianity brought forth new architectural forms, such as the basilica, and the development of a form of decorative art, the mosaic. The stupendous treasures of Ravenna, Monreale, Cefalù, Palermo, and of the renowned San Marco Cathedral in Venice reflect the expressive strength of a Byzantine style.

While Roman architecture spread during the late XIII century, cities gained ever-growing political and commercial autonomy and surrounded themselves with tall battlements and defence towers, within whose perimeters they built townhalls, basilicas, market squares and palaces. It is still possible to enjoy these splendid sights, intact, in

almost every city of Umbria and Tuscany as well as in Florence itself, where Palazzo Vecchio is a fine example. In the meantime, the Gothic style flourished in new architectural achievements such as Santa Maria Novella, Santa Maria del Fiore and Santa Croce in Florence; the cathedrals of Orvieto and Siena, the Doge's Palace and Ca' d'Oro in Venice. But most wonderful of all is St Francis' Basilica in Assisi, with its internal walls frescoed with splendid masterpieces by Cimabue, Giotto and Lorenzetti.

The Renaissance

The beginning of the Renaissance (XV century) was also the beginning of the rule of the wealthy Medici family of bankers in Florence. They gathered around them the most eminent artists and literary geniuses of their time. This is the period during which Brunelleschi gave rise to his architectural masterpieces, Donatello to his sculptures and Masaccio to his paintings. It was during this time that

Leonardo da Vinci frescoed the Last Supper in Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan.

Rome excelled over all cities in the 1500s, starting with the construction of Saint Peter's according to plans drawn up by Bramante. Michelangelo adorned the Sistine Chapel with his frescoes and Raffaello the Vatican Rooms with his paintings.

Vicenza became the city to be graced with Palladio's first masterpieces.

The Baroque and the 1600s

Rome maintained its artistic predominance through the brilliance of Bernini's famous fountains and his colonnade at Saint Peter's and through Borromini's remarkable works. The Grand Canal in Venice was enriched with ever more grandiose palaces, such as the Ca' Rezzonico and the Ca' Pesaro. The search for more complex architectural lines and for new concepts, found for example in Piazza di Spagna and Trinità dei Monti in Rome and in the sumptuous Venetian



Procession of the Three Wise Men by Benozzo Gozzoli in the Medici Palace, Florence. Almost one third of the world's masterpieces are to be found in Italian museums.

villas, was highly prevalent during this period.

At the same time, painting continued to develop, moving to the broader subjects of the fresco tradition.

Enehaoting and unique

examples of this school by Tiepolo, Canaletto and Guardi may be found in Venice.

Numerous encyclopaedias would be insufficient to tell the whole story of Italy, because a single masterpiece or a single

artist is deserving of entire volumes. However, even a basic knowledge and a few days of viewing can be sufficient to admire, appreciate and enjoy what is the grandest artistic heritage in the world.

TALAL A.H. ALESSA EST.

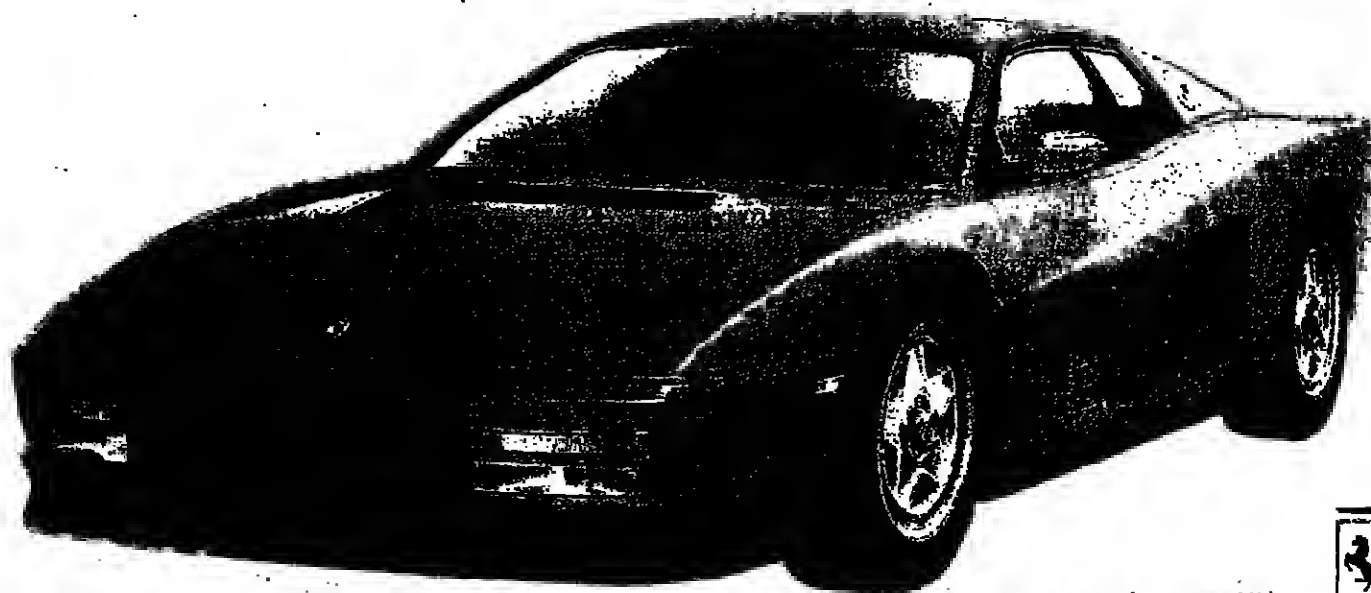
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Good prospects for foreign investment

IT is a well known fact that the Italian market, because of the size of its population and its per capita income, is one of the largest in the world. It has a high rate of growth and is extremely open to trade with foreign countries.

Imports of foreign goods in fact amount to over \$100 billion annually, a figure which represents approximately 15% of the Italian Gross Domestic Product, and about 7% of all of the industrialised countries imports.

Until quite recently however, there was little freedom for capital movements from abroad to further Italy's open market.

In the second half of the seventies, the inflow of foreign investments in Italy suffered a market set-back, due to political and economic instability.

The positive turnaround in this trend reached its peak in the eighties, when extremely interesting results were registered, especially over the last three years.

The main results of an economic nature are well known: the rates of inflation were reduced and the balance of payments was brought back into equilibrium, while there was greater social and political stability and considerably increased company dynamism.

The turnaround is therefore a concrete fact and the positive trend is destined to continue. This has created the conditions for the Italian economy to be able to take a large step forward

and by this we mean complete monetary freedom. Starting in May 1987 Italian savers, after being subject to exchange control regulations for over a decade, were allowed to invest their money abroad.

Italy consequently became a completely open country, even from a financial point of view. One of the automatic consequences was that the Government's economic authorities started taking a renewed interest in matters and were quick to support a new, massive inflow of foreign capital, which was needed in order to be able to offset the probable outflow.

The amounts involved are huge. It can be expected in fact that this increased freedom of capital movements could bring about an outflow of Italian savings of about \$7-10 billion, while on the other hand, the inflow from abroad should amount to approximately the same figure. This is essential in order to be able to ensure a balanced situation.

Attractive

It is a goal which can be reached. In order however to obtain it, Italy in fact is counting on precise and concrete facts which make the country, not just from today though, a particularly important and competitive financial market, within the area of the industrialised countries.

Italy's market is attractive, about all, because of the profitability and competitiveness of its companies, which is an essential element to attract

foreign capital to be invested in its industry. As regards foreign investments of a strictly financial nature, it is necessary to mention the high real yields of securities and the development of the stock exchange. We shall deal with the two aspects separately.

Industry, over the past years, has increased by leaps and bounds in many ways. The profitability of the companies, and consequently of their investments, on the whole rose considerably.

The international press has again and again headlined the results published by the main Italian industrial groups in these past years. Companies such as Fiat, Montedison, Olivetti and Pirelli have regained their roles of large multinationals, and are considered both profitable concerns and trail-blazers in their respective fields, something which had dimmed somewhat in the seventies.

Industrial recovery however goes well beyond these more noted groups and a few cold figures prove this. First of all there was the growth of the operative profit margins of Italian concerns as a whole, which between 1983 and 1986 was 48 per cent, increasing approximately 15 per cent in average annual terms and about 8 per cent of inflation.

Some sectors performed particularly well. Among these there were the office machinery sector (where profits increased 83 per cent between 1983 and 1986) and the transportation



The Milan stock market: it has developed considerably over the last few years

sector which was up 66 per cent. Some of the large industrial groups operate in these two sectors but even others such as the clothing and textiles industry, one of the cream sectors of the "made in Italy," which is composed of hundreds of medium and medium-small concerns, has registered a considerable increase in profits (these were up 52 per cent between 1983 and 1986).

The banking sector, the hotel business and commerce also improved their profits visibly, upping them 94 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. Returns on investments in industry has in these past years, been satisfactory. Foreign investors have moreover already started to take advantage

of this: in fact the flow of direct investments coming from abroad is increasing considerably.

Foreign holdings in Italian companies in fact went from an annual average of \$8.3 billion in the period 1975-1980 to \$17.3 billion in the three year period 1975-1980 to \$17.3 billion in the three year period 1984-1986, while in 1987 it increased still further. Again in this case the increase is well distributed amongst the various sectors, with the chemicals, transportation and textiles sectors, at least up until now forging ahead of the others.

Interest

The interest shown by foreign investors has also spread to the stock exchange. Again, their interest is fully justified. Yields on Italian financial investments are highly competitive as regards those of other markets.

It is however advisable to make a distinction between fixed-interest securities and shares. In fact short-term Government securities in particular have high yields (today 6-month Ordinary Treasury Bonds have a net yield of about 10.5 per cent), when compared with the domestic rate of inflation, which at present is around 5 per cent. It must however be remembered that foreign investors, do have to contend with the possibility of an exchange rate risk. This is however slight.

After the lira entered the European Monetary System (EMS) in 1979, it has steadily become a more stable currency, and its rate of depreciation vis-a-vis the stronger European currencies, such as the Deutsche mark, has slowed down considerably.

This depreciation has nonetheless, over the past few years, not wiped out the advantages for foreign investors, which consist in the high interest rates paid to Italy. For example, during the last five-year period, yields on 6-month

Ordinary Treasury Bonds have been higher by 2.2 per cent, in average annual terms, than similar German securities, even taking into account the fact that the Deutsche mark has steadily strengthened against the lira.

On the other hand as regards shares, the degree of instability in yields and quotations is quite naturally higher than that of bonds. But even in this field, foreign investors find good investment opportunities, based on the above mentioned favourable profitability prospects of Italian companies. The Milan Stock Exchange over the past few years has developed considerably. The fall in quotations, which reached its nadir world-wide with the October 19, 1987 crisis, has been reversed. In the first part of this year, the volume of business exchanged again increased and quotations climbed back to more satisfactory levels, and were more stable. This development on the other hand, is part of a wider scheme to renovate and strengthen the Italian Stock Exchange. The project to reform the stock exchange is now in its operational phase. Its aim is to bring the Milan Stock Exchange into line, from all points of view, i.e. technologically, organisation and regulation-wise, with the other, more advanced, financial centres.

Experience

Investments on the stock exchange, together with those made directly in industry, call for experience and skill, both qualities being indispensable both to Italian as well as foreign investors in order to be able to take advantage of the most favourable occasions, and cut risks to a minimum.

Because of this, foreign investors can count on Italian

financial intermediaries, and consequently primarily on the banks, in particular those which have widespread international networks and, at the same time, which operate extensively on the Italian stock exchange and have relations with the most important domestic concerns.

Credito Italiano, as far as the size of banks go, is one of the largest Italian banks. It is one of the leaders on the stock exchange, where it has operated for many years, providing its customers with a wide range of services, including that of asset management, through its own network of holdings, amongst which it numbers two Italian-based mutual funds (Gestione Credito and CapitalCredito) and one Luxembourg-based mutual fund called Capital Italia.

The bank's international branch network includes numerous branches abroad, and some subsidiaries. Amongst these, the merchant bank established in London and called Credito Italiano International Ltd, is able to offer advice and assistance in various fields to those foreign investors interested in exploring the Italian market, co-operating with Fincor Merchant Credit, the Italian merchant bank which belongs to the group.

Its international experience, its very size, the diversification of the group and the widespread extension of its network, both in Italy and abroad, make Credito Italiano an ideal partner for those foreign investors interested in either making their entry into, or further strengthening their presence in, a market which, over the years to come, is destined to become more dynamic and steadily grow in importance. Courtesy: Credito Italiano

Italy: Kuwait's fifth largest trading partner

By Roberto Luongo

Acting Italian Trade Commissioner

DESPITE the unfavourable general circumstances during 1987, Italy has been the fifth largest supplier to Kuwait with exports totalling 389.1 billion lire (1 US\$ = Lit. 1,296). Italy's share of the Kuwait market in 1987 stood at 6.1 per cent. The value of its imports from Kuwait has reached 1,242.4 billion lire.

The main Italian exports to Kuwait are gold, silver and platinum (\$7.6 billion lire), machineries (29 billion lire), furniture (28 billion lire), shoes (18.7 billion lire). The other exports are marbles, building materials, clothing, bathroom fittings and leisure boats.

Kuwait's principal exports to Italy are crude oil and gas.

Italy's strong interest in developing trade with Kuwait is also represented by the numerous private and official delegations coming from Italy and their participation in trade exhibitions in Kuwait.

Italy's relations with Kuwait, should not be seen entirely in what the trade figures represent, but in the total presence and influence that Italian companies and products have brought on Kuwait's development.

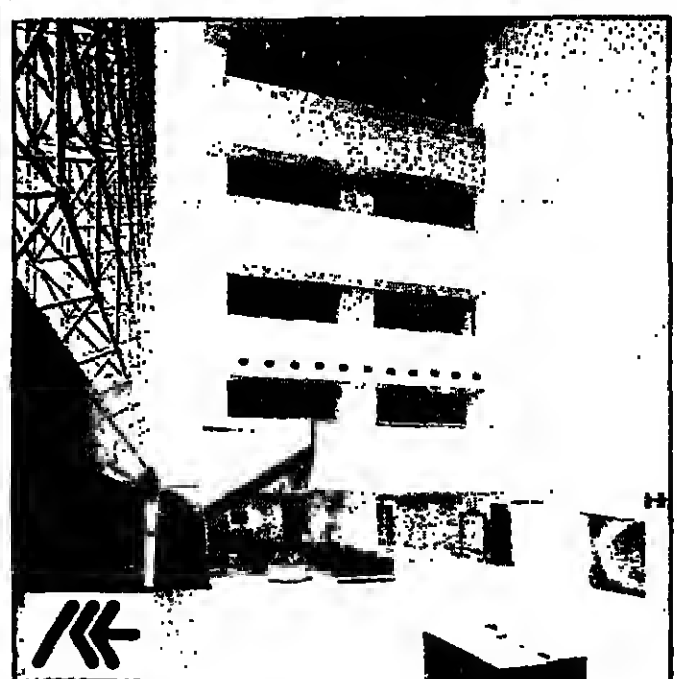
Several projects have been executed by Italian firms in the last years, motor-ways, electric power stations, telecommunications, electrifications, commercial buildings etc. Italian technology is also present in various oil and heavy industry projects.

Italy is also particularly involved in Kuwait's industrialisation and some companies are working on a joint-venture basis with several Kuwaiti manufacturing sectors.

Other fields, in which Italy and Kuwait can improve their relations are investments and finance. Italy is not only, fashion, pizza and spaghetti as is commonly understood but it is foremost an important financial and industrial European centre. A country that has surpassed the UK in the classification of Western industrialised countries and now is competing for fourth place presently occupied by France.

Italy, an industrial and specialised financial centre is certainly an exciting opportunity for Kuwaiti entrepreneurs and businessmen.

Promoting vital exports: Italian Trade Commission



Italian marble is a popular export item.

The Italian Trade Commission is located in the Al Sahlah Commercial Complex, entrance No. 1, 3rd floor. Postal address is P.O. Box 32084, Safat 13111, Kuwait. Telephone 2447522, 2447590. Telex: ITRAD 23483 KY. Fax 2438775.

THE Italian Trade Commission is a public agency organised on a world-wide basis, which operates in accordance with the directives issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The Institute's headquarters are in Rome, and it employs about 2000 persons distributed among the headquarters, its 38 local offices in Italy and its 79 offices in foreign countries. Trade Centres are operating in Duesseldorf, London, New York, Paris, Tokyo.

The principal function performed by the Institute is the promotion of Italian exports by providing firms with commercial and market information, assistance and consulting services for the presentation, introduction and sales expansion of Italian products in foreign markets.

How it works

- by informing Italian firms about markets, transportation, and customs, currency, taxation and insurance regulations, as well as providing all the information required to establish contacts with suitable foreign importers, as indicated on each occasion;

- by assisting business companies in market identifications and policy decisions concerning product distribution abroad, and offering, by utilising the up-to-date electronic instruments which constitute SICE (Sistema Informativo Commercio Estero), a range of services that enable companies to achieve their export goals;

- by promoting exports through the implementation of commercial and geographic policies, in concert with its offices abroad and the related production sectors in Italy;

- by holding courses of foreign trade studies at its headquarters and in the various regions of Italy, in order to train specialised managerial personnel;

- by collaborating with a special category of professional experts in the agricultural field to promote Italian fruit and vegetables, flowers and garden plants, agricultural and food industry products.

For foreign business companies, it promotes and provides a full range of information, assistance and consulting services in order to facilitate preferential selection of Italian products by these companies and their establishment of the related contacts.

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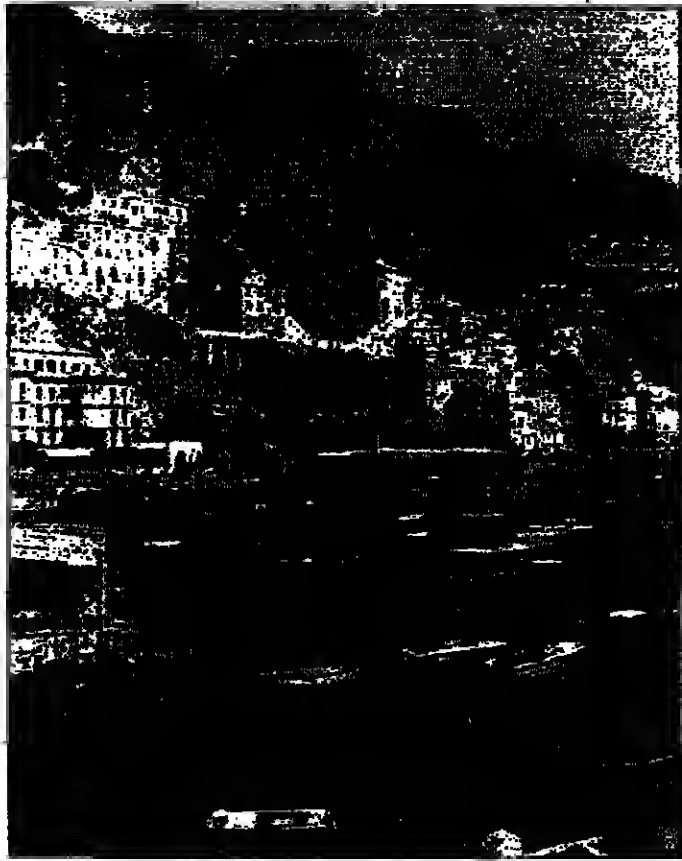
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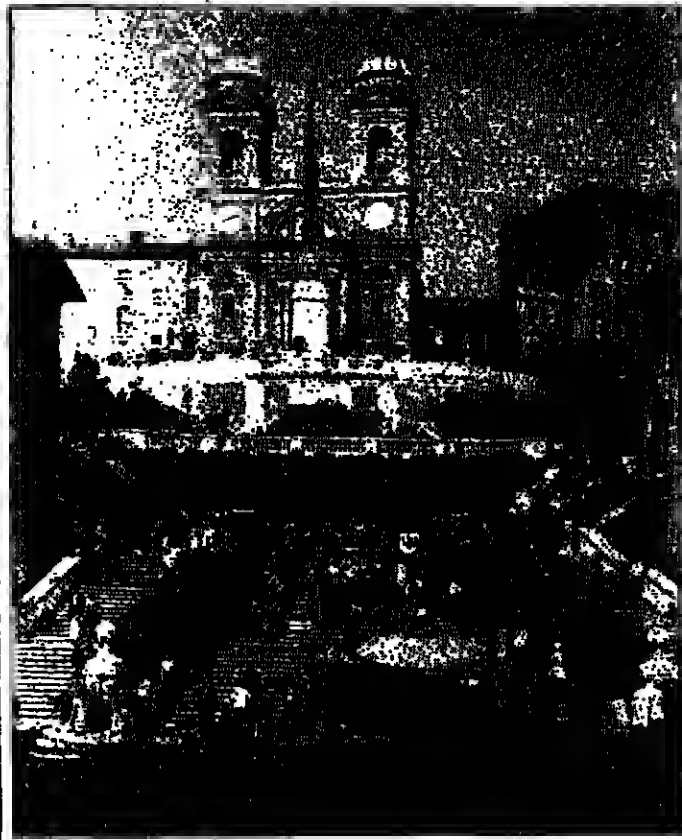
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The Palazzo Ducale and basilica of San Marco in Venice.

A kaleidoscope of surprises

GOETHE and Lamartine considered travelling in Italy as a pilgrimage to the sources of our culture; Byron and Shelley were attracted by the sea and the perfumed air of pine woods, that seemed to have been created specially for galloping through on horseback.

And even today, the appeal of Italy is both the scenery of ancient temples, the chance of seeing and touching the works of men who have wrought some of the greatest masterpieces of Europe's art and culture, as well as her natural beauty and mild climate, her thousands of kilometres of beaches, and her snow-covered peaks from the Matterhorn to the Dolomites.

What variety lies within this land bordered by glacier-covered mountains with their eternal snowfields and lakes, and the sandy and rocky beaches, enclosing undulating hills and fertile countryside! And nature herself has been generous, endowing the country with forests of pines, fir and larches, palm groves, oleanders, vineyards and orange groves that stretch as far as the eye can see. The mildness of Italy's climate (average temperature: 13-19°C) is thanks to the protection afforded by the Alps, and the warm waters of the Mediterranean which bathe her coasts.

The Mediterranean's most ancient civilisations all found their way to these coasts. The prosperous colonies of Magna Graecia bequeathed a precious

heritage which the Romans assimilated and handed on to the whole of Europe. After learning to navigate and trade from the Etruscans, Rome extended its dominion from Britannia to Africa, and from Spain to the Caucasus, through a period of history spanning the period of the Kings to the first century of the Empire. Her greatness, however, did not lie in the vast extension of her conquered lands, but in her ability to give the world a single form of civilisation from which there emerged the awareness that man can continually broaden his horizons.

These values were later to be joined by the values of Christianity, and this amalgam provided a solid basis for Rome to survive as a symbol, and the Church to preserve her language and customs, long after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. The same occurred with the creation of the Holy Roman Empire in an attempt to restore Rome to her former role as the Imperial City and the centre of Christendom. With the advent of the Middle Ages, and the struggles between the Papacy and the Empire, Italy and Rome were claimed as the seats of the two opposing supreme powers.

And while this historical destiny brought to nought every attempt to achieve unity across the centuries, the power vacuum breathed new life into Italian society, which grew all the more rapidly as the con-

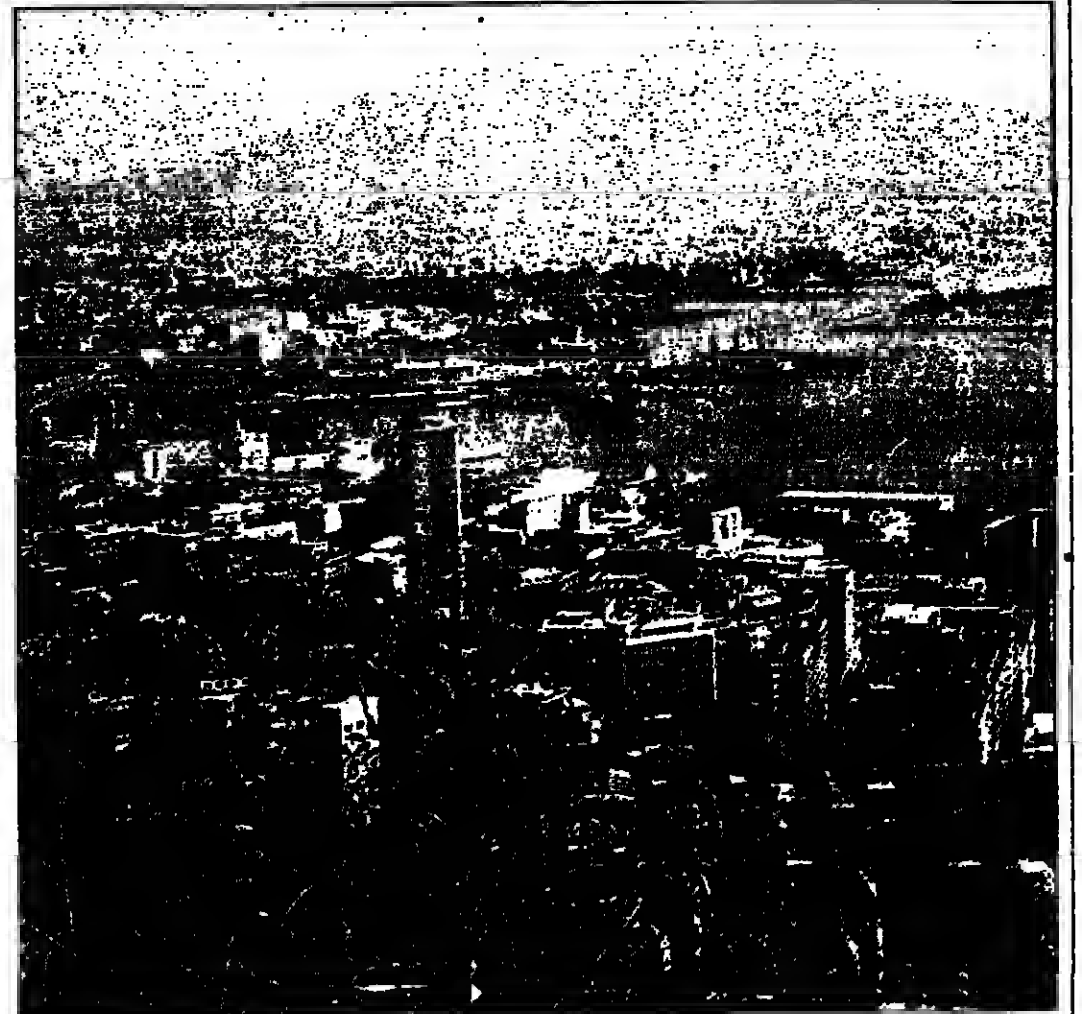
straints imposed by feudalism weakened.

It was then that the Revival of Europe took flight — bringing with it the restoration of trading links with the East, the renaissance of urban civilisation, the Maritime Republics and the free Communes. Scholarship and the arts were given a new lease of life, and a new conception of the world came into being, to be explored with the boldness of Columbus, or the insights of Leonardo.

Three centuries of creativity, comparable only to the creativity of Ancient Greece. Until 1700, Italy continued to move along the path of history, but her energies waned and her political life was torn asunder into a plethora of tiny States. To return to her former self, Italy had to wait until Europe re-awoke after the collapse of the power of the old Europe, swept aside by Napoleon.

And then came her Risorgimento: an epic story that reached its climax in 1861 and in 1870 with the unification of Italy, when a new age dawned thanks to the political genius of Cavour, the powerful oratory of Mazzini, and the audacity of Garibaldi.

Here, art is the heritage bequeathed by three thousand years of history, whose pages have been written by many civilisations. And you can read them for yourself in the architecture, sculpture and painting wherever you go. Works and artists which have



A panoramic view of Naples

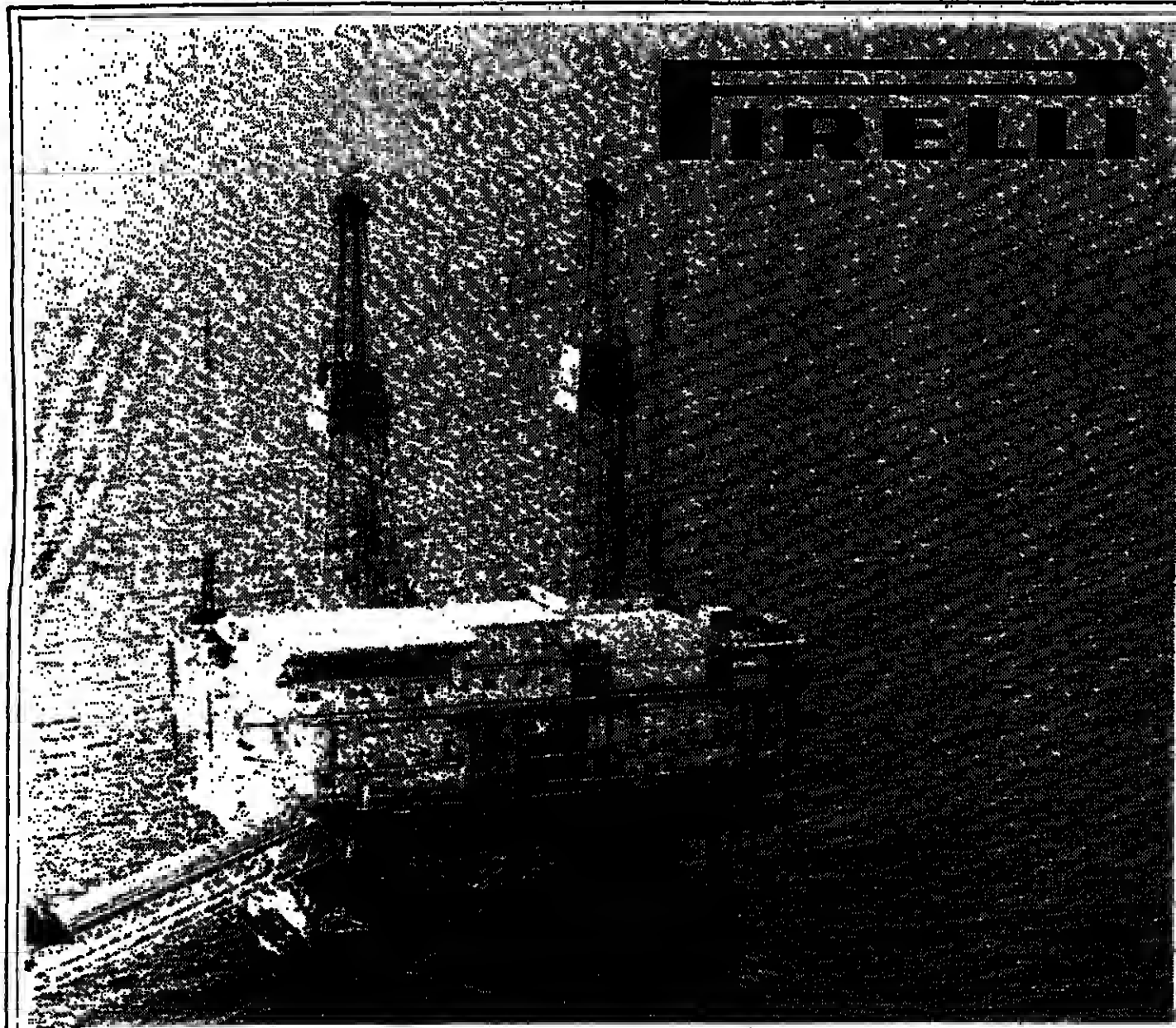
become household names, as familiar as Dante, Manzoni, D'Annunzio, Verdi and Marconi. To which we could add those of great historians, masters of the cinema, and lawyers.

The visitor to Italy will soon discover that the country has already been the home of an infinity of different peoples across the centuries: a unique experience, often tinged with tragedy, which has acquainted her with so many customs, making any visitor feel completely at home. This Italy is therefore a kaleidoscope of natural and psychological surprises, a huge market to suit every taste — even more so that the guide-books say. You will be exposed to images and sensations of every kind throughout your stay, and all will be within your reach, from the most breathtaking to the most banal. And all of them equally enthralling.

Courtesy: E.N.I.T.



Trevi Fountain, Rome.



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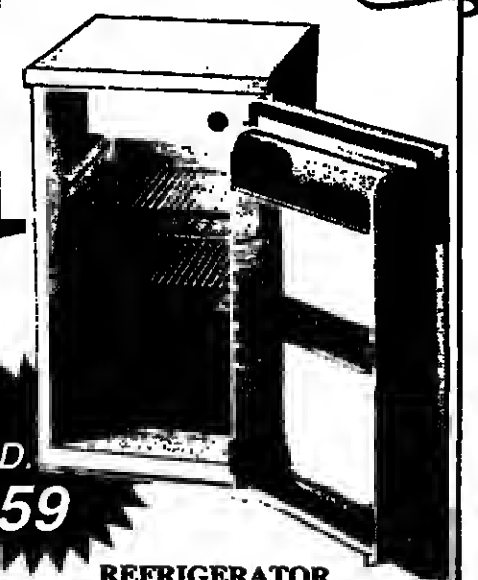
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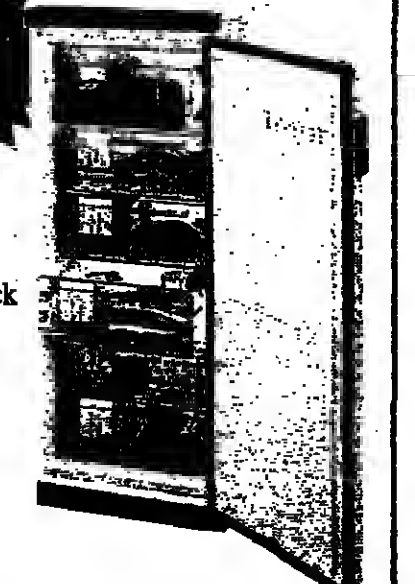
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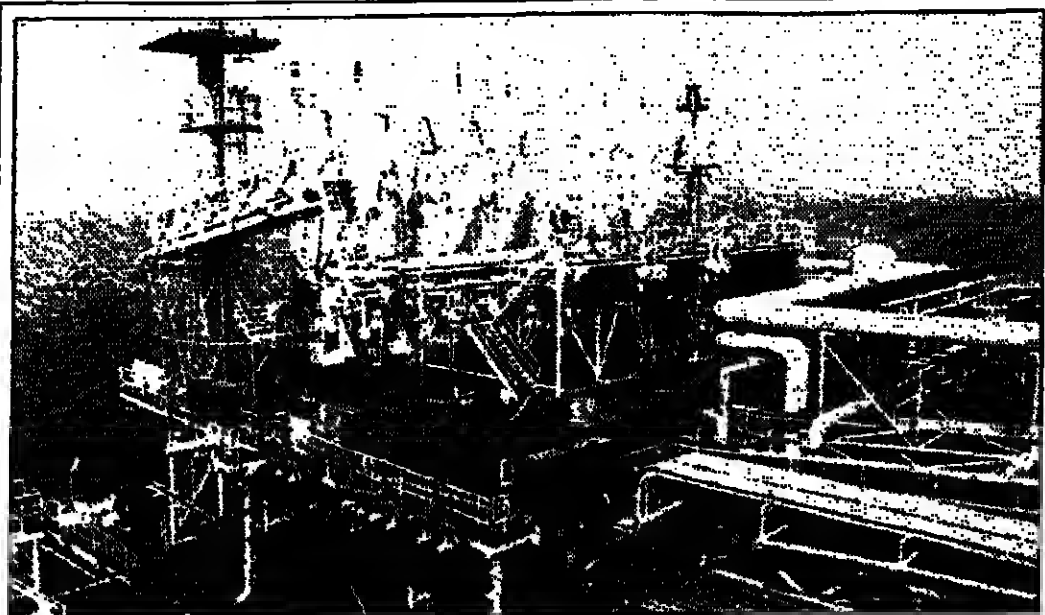
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THE reasons behind success
The last few years have seen the Italian economy grow faster than the average rate for the European countries as a whole. In 1986, overtaking the United Kingdom, Italy conquered third place in a European ranking order according to gross domestic product.

Italian industrial enterprises have undergone a far-reaching restructuring: making large investments in modern technology, they have substantially renewed both their plant and their production processes. Indeed, it was precisely this grandiose modernisation process undertaken by Italian industry that enabled the system to overcome the crisis of the seventies and to reap benefits also in terms of lower costs.

Between 1970 and 1986 unit production costs went down by 16 per cent thanks to these industrial restructuring processes, which commenced in the large-scale enterprises and then, little by little, extended also to the smaller ones.

The capital intensity of the Italian production system also increased steadily during this period: throughout the eighties, indeed, the investment rate of the Italian economy was one of the highest in Europe.

This intense production rationalisation process also made it possible to put a brake on inflation: after the annual inflation rate had reached 20 per cent at the end of the seventies, it was reduced to 14.6 per cent in 1983 and 5 per cent in 1987.

The outward signs of change
This striking result was undoubtedly facilitated by

external events, especially the downturn in oil prices and the devaluation of the dollar, but a substantial contribution was also made by a more moderate wage policy as compared with the excesses of the seventies, when Italy had become widely known as "strickeland".

The social climate is much better today and it has also become more receptive to the values of industrial culture. Industrial enterprises are now recognised as playing an important part in civil society and making a decisive contribution to its further growth.

The change that ushered in this evolution was not solely concerned with production technologies, but had repercussions also on labour organisation and the international standing of the country. Taken as a whole, Italy has today become a more efficient country and has grown in economic stature at the world level.

Greater integration
The degree of internationalisation of the Italian economy has increased:

— Italy's volume of foreign trade has become greater and

— Italian production is now more closely integrated with that of other countries.

Imports of semifinished products have gone up particularly steeply, because Italian manufacturers have sought to reduce costs also by incorporating in their products parts produced abroad either at a better price or with a greater innovation content.

The competitiveness of
Italian industry has therefore improved, bringing in its wake

a considerable upturn in exports.

Live enterprises
All through the eighties, Italian industrial enterprises displayed a great deal of vitality and a considerable capacity for rapidly adapting to changes in world demand.

Italy thus succeeded in maintaining its market shares, warding off the competition both of the more developed areas and

of the recently industrialised countries, which enjoy the benefit of much lower labour costs.

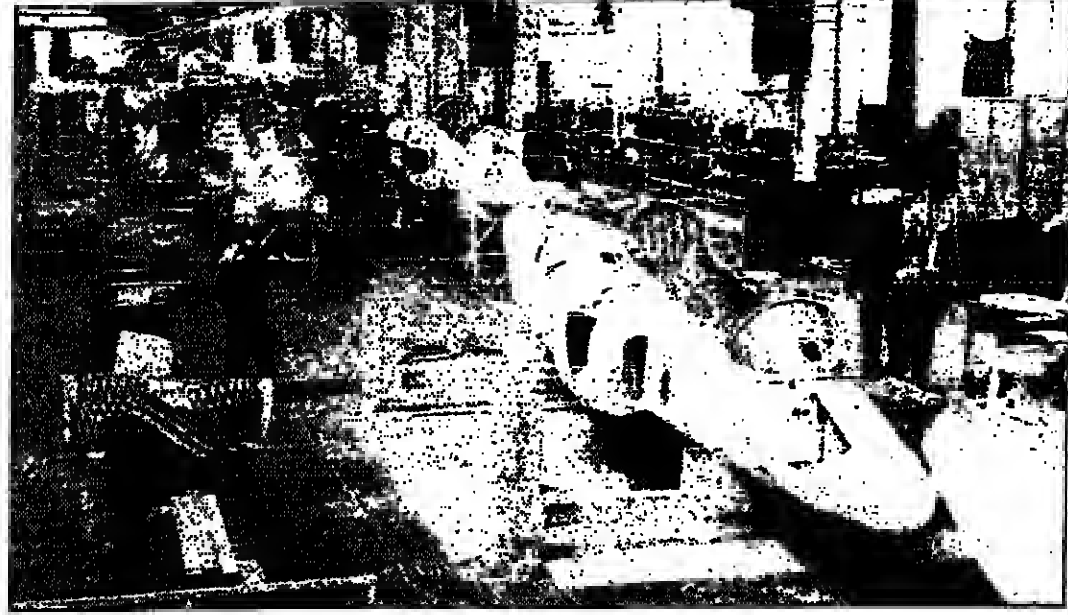
This happened in a period characterised by only a modest growth in world demand, but with far-reaching changes to the overall trade pattern.

An evolving market
Both the outlets and the raw material markets are very different today from what they were in the seventies, because

there have been substantial changes in the expenditure capacity and the level of industrialisation of many areas.

The very nature of world trade has changed and today it has become, above all, a factor of integration of the various economies, because a substantial part of it is now due to companies selling or exchanging intermediate products. In this sense, indeed, Italy's sub-

Italy on the way to the '90s



At Sesto Calende, near Milan: production of the jet trainer SIAI Marchetti S211.

stantial import requirements today are also an expression of the country's greater degree of integration with the other economic systems.

Italy's trading partners, for that matter, have likewise become more dependent on what they import from Italy.

Many Italian businesses — thanks also to more careful financial management and greater rationalisation of their produc-

tion processes — have now gone back to making a steady profit. This, in turn, made it possible for Italian enterprises to sink large sums in modernisation investments, deferring capacity enlargements to times with a better demand outlook.

Capital imports and exports
Both foreign investments in Italy and Italian investments abroad are on the increase. Indeed, this phenomenon has experienced a vigorous expansion in all parts of the world ever since the seventies and aims at levelling out the existing asymmetries of the systems as regards the availability of technologies, management skills and financial resources. The last fifteen years have seen worldwide direct investment in foreign countries grow at a faster rate than both the GDP and the total investments of the industrial countries, or international trade as a whole.

Side by side with the traditional controlling investments, particularly fast growth rates are being chalked up by such intermediate investment forms as minority holdings and "non-equity" agreements based on cooperation. Small and medium-sized enterprises are also playing more important part in this general pattern.

New goals
The recent liberalisation in the matter of exchange control will undoubtedly provide further stimuli for the ongoing internationalisation process.

At the end of 1985 there were 1203 Italian businesses that could boast foreign shareholders: they had an annual turnover of 72,000 billion lire and employed some 404,500 peo-

ple. Italian investors, on the other hand, had an interest in 688 businesses abroad, involving a turnover of 33,000 billion lire and 232,000 employees.

These figures will surely increase further during the next few years. Above all, the facts behind them have to be interpreted very differently from their counterparts in former years: whereas in the past direct investments in foreign countries responded to the need for transferring technologies, processes and products that did not exist in the home market, today these investments are stimulated by the desire to acquire trading networks and brand names and to enlarge the investor's technological know-how and production capacities.

A more modern system
In the wake of the progress made by Italian industry and for the specific purpose of further enhancing the competitiveness of Italian products, efforts are now being made to modernise the system as a whole.

The government, making adequate budget allocations, has fully recognised the important part that public services and infrastructures play in ensuring the full effectiveness of the industrial system.

Infrastructure works financed by the public purse and designed to improve the available transport and telecommunication services and the supply of electric energy are already in hand and other will follow in the near future. They will have the effect of further strengthening the country and enhancing its image in the world. (Courtesy: Confindustria).

'Made in Italy' means quality products

Courtesy: Ulisse 2000

How Italian industry is changing on the threshold of the Nineties.

It has been called "Italy of the miracles." The expression is not just journalistic. When one reads, without hinders, the economic data of the country, there are many surprises. In '87 the "Made in Italy" turnover reached 150 thousand billion lire, with a 5.5 per cent increase in real terms over last year. Italians keep and conquer significant shares of the market. At the same time they are internationalising themselves. More and more the economic heart of Italy opens up to the world. This is also a miracle.

Italian industry is reconstructing, making innovations, changing, demonstrating an unsuspected flexibility. The confirmation lies in the export figures and in the penetration of Italian products in the individual markets.

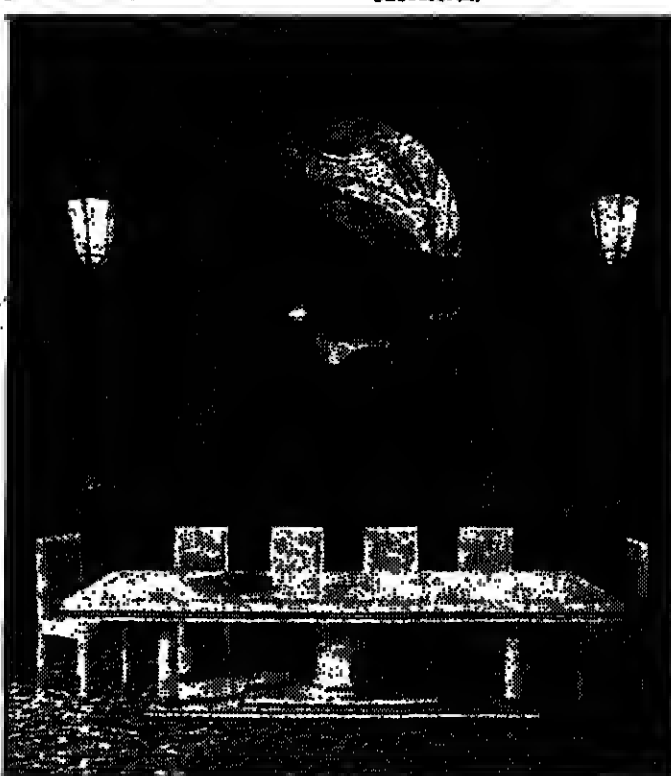
The Italian position, in contrast with the evolution of the most advanced countries, features a more accentuated specialisation of trade in the traditional sectors. Clothing, knitwear, footwear, furniture, textiles, leather goods, goldsmith work, ceramics, rubber, etc. are and remain the most significant "Made in Italy" items.

But at this point a few details are necessary. Almost all the great countries have high specialisation indexes in one or more of the "traditional consumption goods" sectors: in Germany it is furniture; in France clothing and textiles,

etc. Italy, on the other hand, has succeeded in specialising simultaneously in all the production sectors of these goods.

Italy has thus increased its semifinished imports which have substituted entire "processes" permitting innovations in the higher part of the production segment. It has created a close network of exchanges and agreements, the fruit of flexibility and imagination. The concept of "system," typical of "Italian-style" production, has been

broadened and variously articulated, maintaining however the specific features which have made it successful on the world-wide level. "Made in Italy" also has shown not negligible levels in sectors other than the "traditional" or the "mature": as in the case of mechanical engineering, in which Italy is in the vanguard thanks to the contribution of its special machinery. And again, their specialisation considerably "improves" in some sectors in which, on the whole, it is not so successful.



Furniture, knitwear, footwear, clothing, textiles, leather goods, goldsmith work, ceramics, rubber are the most significant 'Made in Italy' items.

We refer to the many sectors of mechanical equipment (machine tools and machines for textiles, for agriculture, for packing, for rubber processing, etc.); and equipment for industrial automation and process controls (production, traffic, telecommunications, etc.) for which however there are no appropriate statistical classifications.

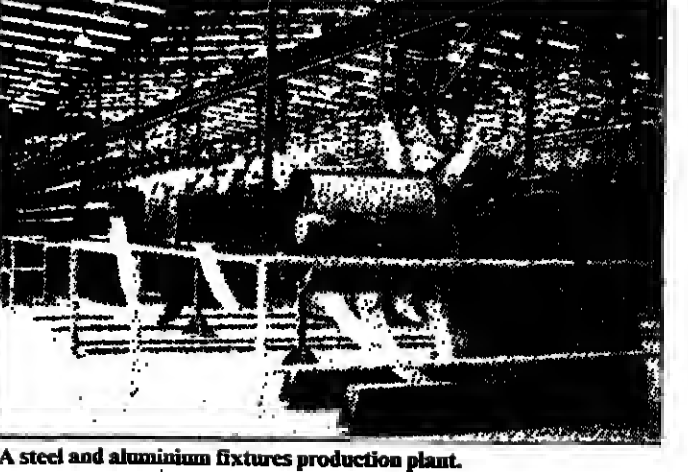
Not everything is sparkling however. The percentage of technological advanced or new Italian products has remained more or less stable around 14 per cent of the total. An overly low percentage, which points to an element of potential weakness in Italian foreign trade. Many enterprises are aware of it. The agreements which are developing on an international level are meant to reduce this gap, and create the conditions for entering into new sectors with possibility of success.

The internationalisation of the "Italian economy" is not limited to trading in goods and products. A new fact is emerging, that of exchanges and purchases of know-how, agreements and understandings which link production to finance and marketing.

The Italian economy is forced to export, the economists say. Accounts in hand, they explain that elasticity of imports, in relation to the gross domestic product, is double that of exports. In order to maintain a good rate of development and, at the same time, safeguard the currency equilibrium, Italy has to increase export quotas per import unit. An equation which the operators in the field are trying to resolve, and which they often succeed in resolving.



A sea water desalination plant.



A steel and aluminium fixtures production plant.

1921  Ignazio Messina & C.

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Ignazio Messina liner services

THE sole activity of Ignazio Messina and Company ever since its establishment in 1921 has been the operation of regular liner services under the Italian flag.

With its head office in Genoa, Italy, the business trades as a joint stock company with the entire shareholding in the hands of Italian nationals. The fleet consists of 14 recently-built specialised RO/RO container ships all owned by the line. Ignazio Messina is recognised as a national shipping line by the Italian government.

With the changing market conditions in 1968, the company set about a major reorganisation and modernisation of its operations. A programme of fleet renewal and restructuring of services was carried out over the following 10 years, leading to the overall transformation of business activity from that of a traditional conventional shipowner to a carrier specialising in regular RO/RO services.

Despite the nautical dangers in the Gulf region, Messina Lines have never missed a sailing from Italy to the Gulf. In fact after the attack upon their ship, 'Jolly Rubino' in September 1987, Messina have further improved its trade to Kuwait, carrying 1673 tons in 1986 to 2268 tons in 1987, increasing therefore by a remarkable 35%.

Today, the company has a leading position in the shipping industry, and from the La Spezia base, offers specialised services to the following destinations

with additional calls at the ports of Naples and Marseilles:

Libya: sailings every 10 days to Tripoli, Benghazi, Misurata and Marsa El Brega.

East Mediterranean: Sailings every 10 days to Beirut, Tyre, Tartous, Alexandria and Mer-sin.

Saudi Arabia: Sailings every 10 days to Jeddah.

Malta: Sailings every 10 days.

East Africa: Sailings every 20 days to Djibouti, Mogadishu, Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.

Algeria: Sailings every 10 days to Skikda, Algiers, Oran, Annaba and Mostaganem.

Tunisia: Sailings every 10 days.

Red Sea: Sailings every 20 days to Aqaba, Hodeidah, Assab (optional), Port Sudan (optional).

Arabian Gulf: Sailings every 14 days to Dubai, Dammam and Kuwait.

West Africa: Fortnightly sailings to Banjul (optional), Dakar, Abidjan, Tema (optional), Lagos, Warri, Port Harcourt, Douala (optional) and Port Gentil (optional).

The company's experience in the West African trade dates from before World War II and up until 1946 through the shipping line 'Nautilus', when Messina acquired the majority sharehold-ing from the Swiss parent.

The routes are served by modern RO/RO-container, multi-purpose ships which are able to accommodate rolling cargo, containers and unitised conventional cooignments. Additionally, the company regularly charters extra tonnage to meet the peaks in demand as business expands.

Increased business activity and extension of services has progressively required the acquisition of more and more sophisticated tonnage.



Leading the world in style



ITALY is a country with only modest raw materials resources.

Perhaps this is why it has become so rich in fantasy, craftsmanship, inventiveness and, above all, in manufacturing enterprises.

In many cases, extremely skillful and original workmanship has given rise to a national taste and style, appreciated throughout the world.

Italian design has come a long way and has won the recognition of the most discriminating countries in terms of life-style, fashion and automobiles.

Many of the world's articles of greatest prestige, in every realm of day to day life, carry an Italian trademark. Italian design has become a legend, a status symbol of cultural and social position.

Is there anyone who has ever visited New York's Fifth Avenue and has not admired and desired Gucci's purses and scarves, Ferragamo and Magli shoes, Armani's tailored suits, Valentino's dresses and suits,

or other innumerable Italian designers' elegant home furnishings?

Italy is synonymous with the fabulous Ferrari Testarossa and Pininfarina, with Alfa Romeo and Fiat; Italy is shipyards, yachts and sailboats of the purest lines and luxurious furnishings.

Italy is racing bicycles of unmistakable outline and enviable performance. Italy is an extremely wide-ranging production line of furniture, sofas, tables, chairs, lamps and

furnishings, created by the most famous designers. Not to be forgotten either are the grandiose achievements in architecture and engineering, which combine so well freedom of expression with the most advanced and highest technology. But, above all, Italy is fashion.

Fashion, fashion, fashion
The most exciting fashion today originates in Italy, from the haute couture collections at the Pitti Palace in Florence to

the vast range of ready-to-wear apparel produced and sold in shops and department stores.

It is easy in Italy to dress well at little cost. The choice is immense and you'll always find the dress or suit that fits you perfectly.

Nor are accessories ever insignificant. They add that touch of elegance that completes the outfit and gives it style.

It is an extremely pleasant experience to window-shop along the streets with the most

exclusive stores: Rome's Via Condotti, Via del Babuino, Via Margutta, Via Nazionale and of course, Via Vittorio Veneto and adjacent streets.

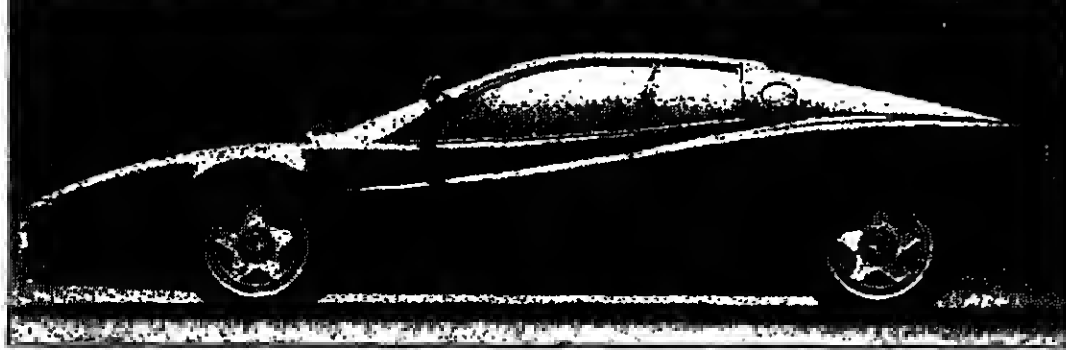
Milan's Via Montenapoleone, Via Spiga, Via S. Andrea, Via Manzoni and Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

Via De' Cerretani, Via Calzaiuoli, Via Panzani, Via De' Martelli and Via Roma in Florence.

Calle XXII Marzo, Campo S. Maria del Giglio, Calle Vallarossa and Piazza S. Marco in Venice.

These famous avenues offer an endless, rich and fascinating array of dresses, purses, luggage, shoes, belts, jewels, household linens, rugs, furs and more.

Italy's heart is also this lively and scintillating streets, a passion for beautiful things, elegant women. Even, the purchase of a single item, be it a dress or a necktie, will make you happy that you chose this trip and experienced first-hand one of the most vibrant and exciting aspects of Italy today.



IN 1982 Talal Al Essa Ferrari Motor Car Agency, became the sole exclusive importers for Ferrari motor cars and spare parts for Kuwait.

Since 1982 they have grown to sales from 3 cars a year to around 30 cars a year at present. The most popular models are the 328 GTS and the 412 Auto and of course the Ferrari Testarossa (Red Head) a motor car which is desired by many.

The Ferrari motor cars prices range from KD 18,500/- to KD 29,500/- but recently they have had to increase the price, due to the modifications required to meet the GCC specifications.

However their prices remain competitive compared with other sport cars in the same class.

Total production of Ferrari motor cars per annum is approximately 2,700 and there is more demand than supply.

To celebrate 40 years of making Ferrari cars, the factory in Italy is to make a limited edition car called F40. It will be the fastest production road car in the world, with a top speed of over 200 miles per hour, in the price range of over \$250,000.

Forty years of Ferrari

The factory hopes to make 400 cars which will be distributed amongst all the importers in the world.

Talal Al Essa hope to receive five of these limited editions. "Everyone at the Ferrari car division, from the garage cleaner to the owner, Mr Talal Al Essa, is very excited at the prospect as I'm sure all Ferrari lovers will be," said Omar Mohamad Ashlan, the sales and marketing manager.

Production is over 24 months, and began in May 1988. The company is receiving many inquiries from Kuwait and from all over the world.

Interest is also rampant over the great 288 GTO two Turbo charged mid engine 8 cylinders street car.

The Ferrari 412 Auto is very popular, as it comes in the

automatic version. A lot of women buy this car.

Due to the expansion and growth of their sales the company is now looking for a bigger showroom to accommodate its customers' demands. 80 per cent of its customers are Kuwaitis — 50 per cent of them being under the age of 25 years old.

One recent customer was the Middle East Rally champion Mohamad Bin Sulayem, who bought a Red Testarossa. Not all the cars they import are red which is the traditional Ferrari racing colour.

Some customers want it in blue, black, white and brown, and the company tries to satisfy everyone, said Ashlan.

For example if a customer wishes to order a Ferrari to his own colour combination i.e. the exterior colour, interior colour, dash board and carpets, plus his type of tyres or wheels, he can do so but he usually has to wait up to 3 months as all Ferraris are hand built.

Why do people buy Ferraris one may ask? Simple. It's the most unique sports car ever made. It's Italian beauty and its performance has yet to be matched.



The marvel of Mount Etna

"... FINALLY, we reached a narrow plateau. In front of us, a dense cloud slowly rose, like a white curtain lifting, coming up out of the earth. We went forward a few paces, with our noses and faces covered, so as not to be suffocated by the sulphur, and before long, at our feet, a prodigious, frightening abyss opened up, measuring some five kilometres in circumference.

Through the suffocating vapour one could just distinguish the other edge of that monstrous hole, 1,500 metres wide, whose straight wall fell towards the mysterious and terrible land of fire.

The beast is calm. It sleeps at the bottom, down there at the bottom.

Only a heavy smoke is released from that prodigious chimney, 3,312 metres tall.

Around us the spectacle is even stranger. All of Sicily is hidden by the mists which stn at the hills, veiling only the

land, so that we are right in the sky, in the middle of the seas, above the clouds, so high up that the Mediterranean, stretching as far as the eye can see, seems also blue sky. Blue surrounds us on all sides. We are standing on the summit of a surprising mountain, coming out of the clouds and drowned in the sky, which spreads over our heads, under our feet, everywhere.

From *The Wandering Life* by Guy De Maupassant.

No substitute for the original

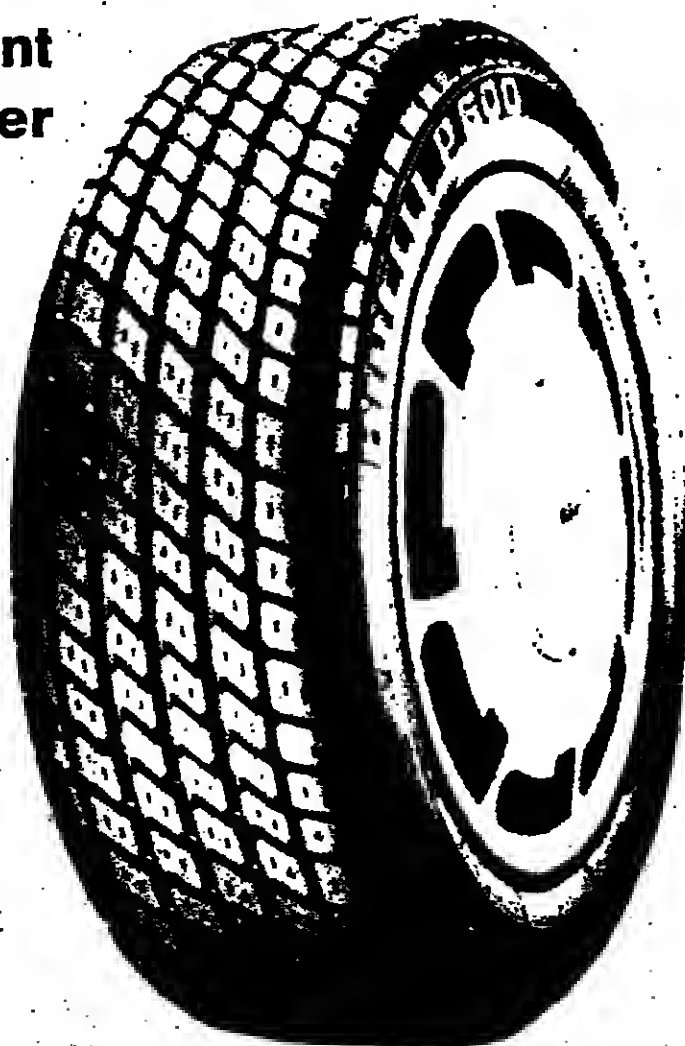
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Ermenegildo Zegna

Natural elegance



It is not generally known why cashmere is unquestionably supreme but the reason is as old as time itself: the cold climate of the Himalayan region. Here only a thick, silky fleece can protect the goats. The fibres produced are exceptionally fine. At the end of June three animals have to be combed for one sweater and 20 for a coat.

With the aim of maintaining the quality of cashmere at



the highest level, Ermenegildo Zegna has created the Cashmere Trophy to be awarded annually, to distinguish the best producer

and to ensure the exclusive procurement of his entire production. The breeding and shearing methods have not changed since the times of the Great Mogol, who himself was an ardent admirer of cashmere. The tradition, therefore, continues.

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One of the numerous surprises that a trip to Italy brings, and one of the greatest pleasures, is to go hunting for locally crafted articles which differ so much in variety and appeal from region to region.

WE are close to the year 2000. Technology and industrialisation are advancing rapidly. There is, however, a tendency to rediscover and to reassess craftsmanship as being the purest and most intense expression of millennia of a people's culture, life-style and customs.

This is especially the case in Italy, whose history and traditions have been handed down in very vivid fashion through famous paintings, literature and masterpieces, and through simple everyday objects made in the same way today as in the distant past.

Every handmade object, a glass vase, a lace tablecloth or a wooden statue, always has a meaning. Not so much for the value of the materials used, but for being an exclusive piece, set apart from the uniformity of mass-produced articles.

One of the numerous surprises that a trip to Italy brings, and one of the greatest pleasures, is to go hunting for locally handcrafted articles, which differ so much in variety and appeal from region to region. Visit the innumerable characteristic 'botteghe' (small, old workshop-stores) and you'll

Italian craftsmanship – a feast of ideas, emotions

find plenty of curiosities and sometimes even rarities. You'll also be able to admire master handcraftsmen and women serenely intent upon their tasks.

In many cities, especially large ones such as Milan, Florence and Venice, you'll find old streets still called by the names of the ancient trade guilds, where artisans of the same trade have kept their shops unchanged throughout the years: Via dei Mercanti (Merchants' Street), Via degli Orefici (Goldsmiths' Street), Via dei Calzaiuoli (Shoemakers' Street), Via degli Speziali (street of dealers in herbs, spices and drugs), Via delle Mercerie (Haberdashers' Street).

Choose

And, should the opportunity arise, do not miss at least one of the famous flea markets held periodically in every city, where it is still possible to find antique furniture, silverware

and unique articles of a certain quality.

What should you choose? What should you buy in the many cities and villages you'll pass on your trip? Venice is famous worldwide for its artistic glass from nearby Murano, where masters blow glass by mouth, creating most unusual shapes. In Burano, women still weave extremely fine laces with the ability and secrets that have been passed down from mother to daughter for centuries.

In Florence, store windows display skilled goldsmith products, precious cut stones, purses and belts, gloves, art objects, antiques, replicas of antique weapons and straw-ware. In Naples, handcrafted coral, tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl objects can be purchased at reasonable prices. Sardinia is noted for rugs, mats, wooden utensils and ceramics. Sicily has its famous puppets representing Christian and Saraceno

heroes and their legendary ventures, and the colourful 'Sicilian cart', decorated with fanciful scenes.

Deruta in Umbria, Vietri in Campania, Pesaro and Urbino in the Marche and Albisola in Liguria are the most renowned areas for ceramics and majolica of preference: plates, vases, jugs or complete tableware services, richly decorated in vivid colours, are made by skilled artisans.

Italian handicrafts are everywhere a feast of colours, ideas and emotions. There are many things to discover, to admire, to hold in your hands and to enjoy bargaining for.

Valuable objects or mere souvenirs will be precious once you are back home. They will allow you to relive the atmosphere of medieval squares, narrow little streets, old bridges and the faces and human warmth of the artisans who have patiently fashioned them.

By Dario Durbe

IN THE last ten years the work of the Macchiaioli has aroused considerable interest outside of Italy, even more so than in Italy itself.

When Michel Laclotte took the initiative of organising the 1978-79 Macchiaioli exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris, there was a great deal of scepticism in Italy. Very few Italians believed that those 'amiable provincials' could be of any interest in the capital of modern civilisation, and judged the project to be rather risky, if not altogether without merit.

Yes, they agreed, the Macchiaioli had been warmly received by the critics in The Hague in 1973 and in Munich in 1975. However, they pointed out, the analogous development of a national art in Italy, Holland, and Germany contributed heavily to the creation of a positive climate for the reception of the Macchiaioli.

In both Holland and Germany, just as in Italy, the spectacle of the superiority of nineteenth-century French art (which gave the world a score of the greatest artists of all time) stimulated a series of reflections on the development and value of art in each of these nations, specifically in comparison to that of France.

Prediction

It was in this context (it was generally agreed) that the attention paid to the Macchiaioli by the Dutch and German cultural worlds could be understood. In France things would be quite different.

This prediction did not, however, come true. The success of the exhibition in Paris was considerable, and the reviews were unanimously favourable.

Italian masters of the 19th century

The Macchiaioli make their mark



Odoardo Borrani: Conversation in Terrace



Vincenzo Cabianca: the Marble of Carrara

In his preface to the volume on the Macchiaioli published in conjunction with the exhibition, Andre Chastel — a critic of great elegance and intelligence, whose admiration for the Macchiaioli has developed over the years — wrote that the Macchiaioli were the advanced form of expression of nineteenth-

century Tuscan culture, which was able to keep up-to-date with European modernity, while still maintaining its original character and even strengthening its own confidence.

Since then, first in Lugano and then in Tokyo (1979), in Lyon (where a special exhibi-



Silvestro Lega: the mansion at Poggio Pisano



Christian Banti: Portrait of Alade



Telemaco Signorini: Square at Settignano

tion on Silvestro Lega was held in 1981) and finally in Manchester and Edinburgh three years later, the success of the Macchiaioli can only be called surprising — for someone like the author of this essay who has devoted forty or more years to the patient reconstruction of this whole period in the history of Italian art.

For this period is crucial to any understanding of the nineteenth century in Italy — a century that, despite Italy's decline with respect to the centuries of its greatest cultural splendour produced such remarkable figures as Canova, Foscolo, Rossini, Manzoni, Leopardi, Bellini, Verdi and Garibaldi.

On the whole, though, the surprise created in Italy by the success of the Macchiaioli exhibitions abroad was hardly justified. Clearly the contemporary critical sensibility, which examines art as something intimately linked to the social and historical context in which it is produced, could not but accept and appreciate the art of the Macchiaioli.

Their work, which is a warm and authentic expression of the dynamics and ideals of an entire society, can at last be seen today for what it really is.

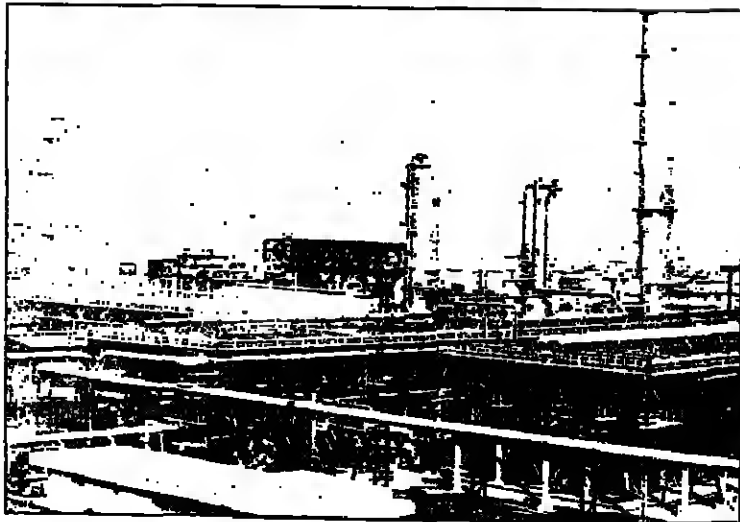
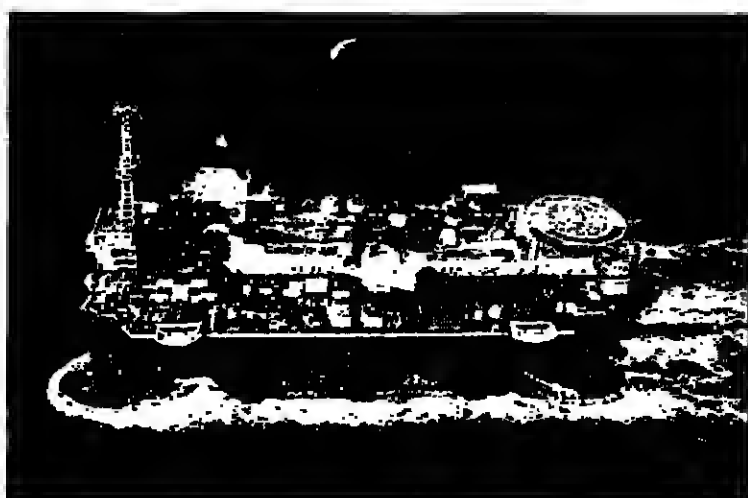
If we abandon all intellectual prejudices and adopt the contemporary perspective on art as a privileged means of understanding and visualising the 'real', then we may grasp the meaning of the simple and moving language of the Macchiaioli.

The interest generated by the Macchiaioli exhibitions is also linked to the general attention paid to nineteenth-century Italian history, and to the Risorgimento in particular, in recent years by historians in a number of countries.



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trate those markets. ENI Group companies are involved in all aspects of the energy sector, including the chemical industry, engineering and services, mechanical manufacturing, textile machinery and metallurgy. In some of the sectors, such as engineering and services and mechanical manufacturing, Group companies are more heavily involved in international projects than Italian domestic scene.



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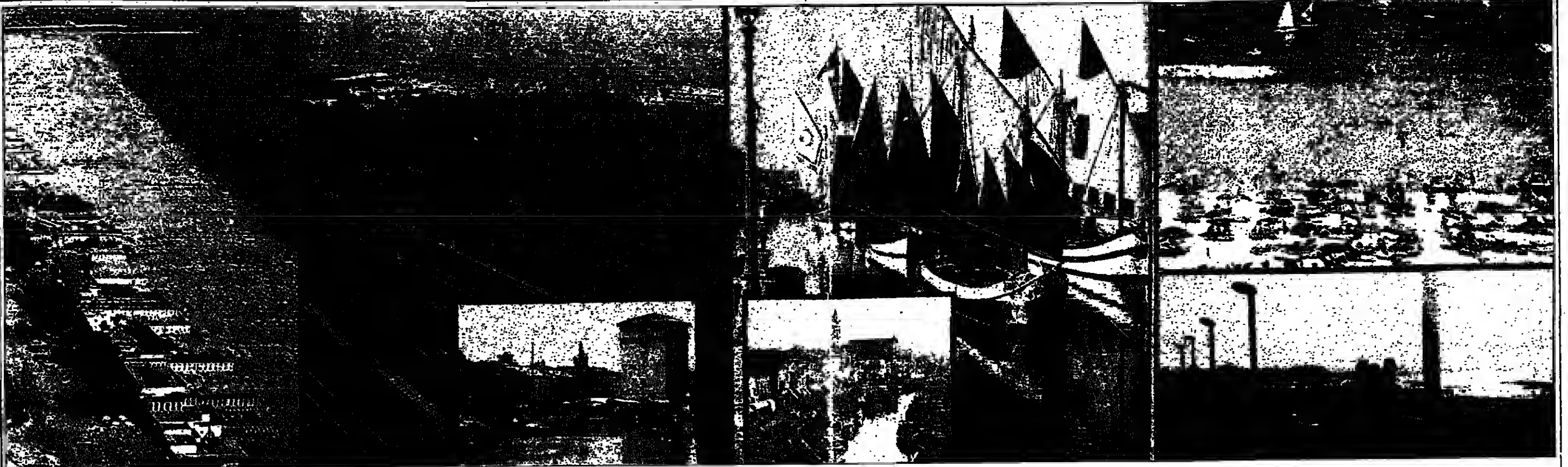
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80 miles of holidays on the Adriatic Riviera of Emilia-Romagna

THE Adriatic Riviera of Emilia-Romagna: an 80 mile long beach of very fine sand. A stretch of golden sand which, from the Po Delta, reaches the Apennine slopes, just where the mountains face the Adriatic Sea a beach about 100 yards wide which slides gently into the sea ensuring the safety of your children.

Powerful depuration plants situated all along the coast keep the sea clean, blue and safe for bathing and the fresh sea air full of iodine will do you the world of good.

A sea full of fish: the fisherman come back at dawn with their rich catch of fish, ready for your table just a few hours later.

Along the '80 miles of holidays' there are 11 seaside resorts, all testifying the same touristic tradition but, with a different 'wit'. And then, away from the seaside, a long adventure of nature and art, culture and ecology, environment and history.

This is the Adriatic Riviera of Emilia-Romagna, a land

with so much to offer, including the 'magic' of Fellini's films.

The Beach: a meeting place

The beach is so wide and well organised that even in the high season you can get a sun-tan without having to give up your privacy.

If, on the contrary, you prefer company, it becomes a place where you can get together and make new friends.

If you get lost, don't worry: each beach attendant has his own number and colour. He's the real 'boss' of the seaside, one of the main characters and symbols of the Riviera.

He's always willing to give advice about sun-bathing, shopping and restaurants and he supervises the daily beach activities with particular care for children.

Every morning he makes sure the fine sand is clean and the beach is tidy: ready for you!

Sports for Health and Recreation

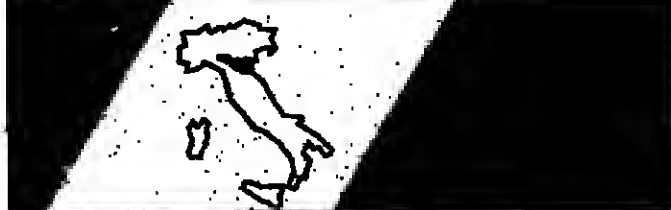
On the Riviera the most

widespread activity is ... sweet idleness! But, if you're a sports-mad, don't worry: sports facilities and the chances to use them are innumerable.

You can go in for sailing, wind-surfing (wind-surfing schools are scattered all along the coastline) and water-skiing.

There are hundreds of tennis courts. You can hire bikes every where and discover the surroundings, riding schools can be found in many places (what a memorable experience, a ride on horseback through the pine-woods of the northern coast).

Motorboats take amateur



fishermen deep-sea fishing for mackerel.

Shows and sports events, some of international level, take place all summer long in the huge stadiums and sports facilities. Take for instance, the Santamonica motor-racing

track with motorcycle and car racing, even at night (you also have the opportunity to try out the power of your motorcycle or car).

At the Cesena race course, trotting races take place at night (it's impossible to resist

the thrill of betting on horse-races). The Cervia horsemanship has become a European event.

Nightlife

At eight-time, from the Lido di Comacina to Cattolica, everybody feels like celebrating. You can't help joining in this exciting and happy atmosphere. In the typical dance-halls (with the 'flavour' of the region) where you can do hallroom dancing, in the modern and spectacular megadiscos, in the great fun-fairs, everywhere the watchwords are 'enjoy yourself'.

Don't forget to enjoy a night-

cruise, with music and a mid-night-snack. And if you like shopping, you have a wide choice among thousands of brightly-lit shops, open until late at night.

The pleasure of Culture

Each locality organises celebrations and shows for its guests. Here are some suggestions.

Concerts of classical music are held in the charming setting of some churches, like Pomposa Abbey, Sao Vitale in Ravenna (Organ Music Festival) and Rimini's Tempio Malatestiano. The Ballet Festival of Trepponti di Comacchio, jazz at Ravenna, the 'Teatro in Piazza' (Theatre in the Square) Festival at Santarcangelo di Romagna (near Rimini), the operas at Rocca Brancaleone in Ravenna. Of course this list is not complete. You can find more detailed programmes at the information bureaux of the different resorts.

Hotels and pensions

For over a hundred years they have been famous for the courtesy of their staff and their good food.

The pensions are usually run by a family, so the guest is welcomed like an old friend. It's very easy to meet some families who have been coming back to the same place for decades. Besides the pensions, you can find hotels of all classes offering different services and prices, but all characterised by professionalism and friendliness. From among over 5,000 hotels you will certainly find the one which suits you perfectly. Average price is KD 42 for 7 nights approximately.

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and residences

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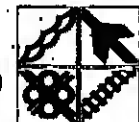
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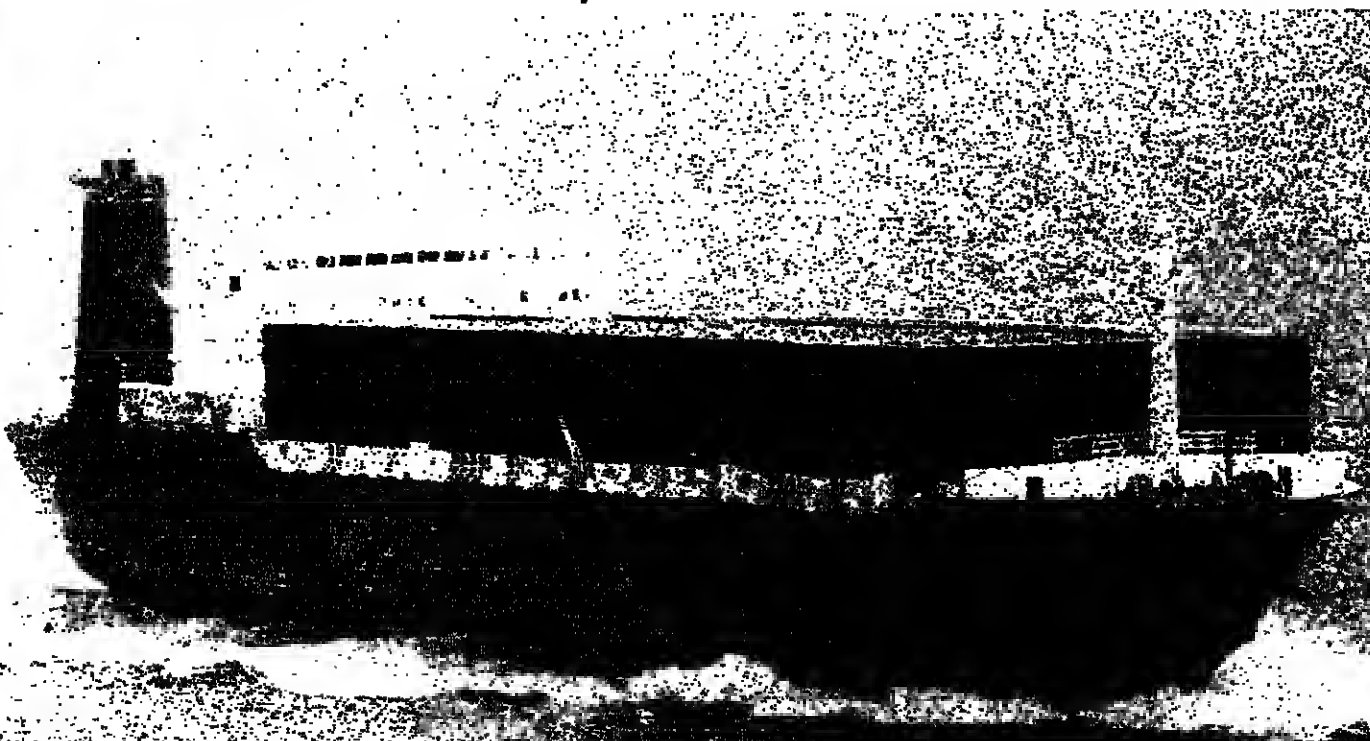
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Keeping on the rails

IT seems particularly unexpected that the world's fastest-growing stock markets of 1986 should have come to such a grinding halt in the middle of 1987, just when so many of the signs were favourable and so few were very bad.

But whatever the reasons were at the time, the government's problem has now moved into a new and more unusual level: how to restore stock market confidence while simultaneously dampening consumer demand.

The rise of the Milan bourse in the mid-1980s was truly spectacular. The advent of unit trusts and the liberalisation of rules on merchant banking had brought a terrific surge of private savings from individual investors; as a result, the central Milan index doubled in the first six months of 1986.

But after peaking at a level of around 900 in the early part of 1987, the index fell back to the 700 mark, where it stayed with only brief respites until July last year; then came a sustained loss of confidence from which it hardly recovered at all before the October crash which put paid to the time being to investors' hopes. At the time of writing the Milan index was a good 30 per cent below the levels of a year earlier.

Change

As we've already seen, one of the main motives for change in Italy's financial and securities markets has always been the drive to keep up with its European competitors.

By improving the regulation of the national stock markets and by simultaneously boosting interest in equities, the authorities have easily succeeded in attracting the interest of the private investor. As private funds flowed away from the beloved government bonds and to ward equities (particularly through the new mutual funds), the whole market took a lift.

We've already noted that it took a long time to get both companies and investors seriously interested in the Italian stock market, and one reason for this is that the vast majority of Italian businesses are relatively small family concerns.

With no particular growth aspirations and certainly no desire to dilute the family's control by anything so vulgar as a share issue, small and medium-sized businesses have always had the easy alternative of soft loans from the state banks, as well as other benefits including rapid capital write-offs for tax purposes.

Still, attitudes among the more successful of these companies are now starting to change, as the stiff interest rates being charged to larger companies by Italian banks (still the favourite source of new funds) start to look increasingly unattractive when compared with the relative ease of getting new capital from private investors on the *Borsa*. The numbers of companies quoted in Milan doubled in 1986, and they were still increasing, albeit at a slower rate, as 1987 drew to a close.

Mutual funds were introduced to the Italian public in 1984, and were an almost instant success, as a booming stock market started to bring in private money from all quarters. By mid-1987 the 89 member funds of the umbrella organisation *Assofondi* accounted for a total of \$54bn in investments. But the funds took a serious knock during July and August, as investors pulled out on the (only moderately indifferent) mid-year news from the markets — well before the disastrous October crash which took more than a fifth off the Milan index and which reduced the overall index to a level 35 per cent below its April high.

All things considered, the mutual funds did quite well to keep their total assets up as high as \$49bn by the end of November, just 15 per cent below their April peak in dollar terms (though their performance looks worse when expressed in lire).

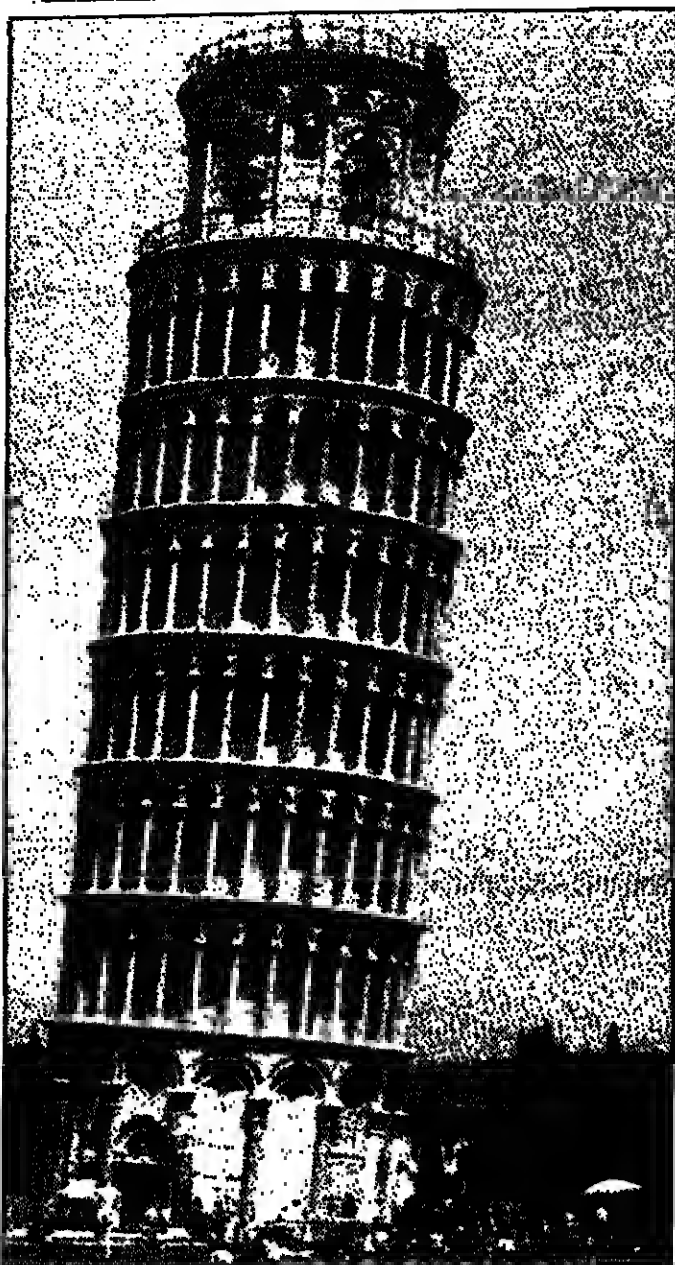
They would certainly not have managed this if it hadn't been for a strong performance from the funds dealing solely in bonds.

Panic

Traders have been claiming, incidentally, that a lot of the panic was caused not by the Italians at all, but by foreign investors trying to unload their lire-based securities amid fears of an impending devaluation of the currency. Foreigners account for something like 20 per cent of the Milan equity market at present, and many have not yet relinquished these fears despite assurances by the government that nothing of the kind is in prospect.

For all the thousands of small businesses in Italy, the

Michael Wilson reviews the prospects for the Italian stock market in the coming years.



The leaning tower of Pisa.

country's economy is dominated by two very different types of large organisation. On the one hand are the state-owned companies, which include such giants as Fiat and Alitalia.

On the other are the up-and-coming private empires headed by such fireballs as Carlo de Benedetti (the top man at Olivetti, at Buioni the food producer, and at dozens of other companies all over Europe). Not to mention the Benetton family (currently branching out of clothes and into banking).

Just now, the buzzword in the state sector is privatisation. Like many other countries in the industrialised world, Italy looked at the results achieved by Thatcher's privatisation programme and decided it wanted to do the same. Starting with some of the biggest companies owned by the state holding group IRI, it found willing buyers last year for equity shares in several businesses before the October crash forced it to back down again. Many of these equity sales take the form of private placements with big institutions; but in public offerings shares are usually offered to foreign investors, with a maximum level being set on the number they can have.

The government says that this year's privatisation programme will go ahead despite the crash. The star turn will be the state banking group *Mediobanca*, which was for many years the only Italian bank allowed to do what we would call merchant banking business — a privilege more recently extended to other Italian banks.

Attempt

The government is intending to float enough of *Mediobanca's* equity to reduce its holding from 56.4 per cent to just 20 per cent, and this one will certainly be offered to foreigners. *Istituto San Paolo di Torino*, Italy's fourth largest state-owned bank, is going even further, with plans to offer more than half of its forthcoming \$300m share issue directly to foreign investors, via the London markets. *Banco di Santo Spirito*, an IRI-controlled bank, is to issue bonds and warrants equivalent to 13.5 per cent of its share capital by the end of 1988, just so as to get a quotation on the Milan *Borsa*.

Meanwhile, several Italian companies, including some of the nationalised industries, are already reaching out beyond the confines of the Italian stock exchanges. Dozens of Italian stocks are traded every day in London and on Wall Street, and in a recent development a group of top state-owned companies (including Alitalia and Stet, the state-owned telecommunications company) announced that they were to seek listings in Tokyo as well.

In another attempt to interest foreign investors in the

Italian scene, the government announced last November that it was thinking of establishing a special group of market makers in the depressed secondary bond market — the idea being that they could give firm quotes through some sort of computerised link-up.

In the past the chaotic conditions in secondary bond dealing have deterred so many investors that liquidity in the market has become extremely poor; dealers were estimating in December that only about 40 of the 200 or so bond issues in circulation could be traded at all. It doesn't help that stamp duty is also levied on secondary bond dealing, a measure which the dealers want to see abolished.

The government is committed by its membership of the European Economic Community to abolishing all foreign exchange controls by 1992. But so far this has caused a lot of problems because of an underlying lack of confidence in the currency.

When the authorities relaxed the long-standing rules on the holding of foreign currencies last year, many banks responded by starting to hold foreign currencies for longish periods without using them; they meant it simply as a kind of forward-hedging tactic against currency movements, but what it did was to deprive the state of foreign currency at a time when it needed it to buy imports. All of which drove down the lire still further. So back came the limit again toward the end of the year — temporarily, we were assured.

There has, however, been some progress for the small man. In September the government announced that, from next October, private investors will no longer need official approval for small transfers of capital into and out of the country.

Problem

In particular, the new rules remove the need for authorisation on Italian purchases of foreign shares, including unquoted shares and those released outside the European Economic Community, and in operating companies of all sorts.

But Italians will still be barred from holding actual foreign currency in foreign bank accounts — a stipulation which will be generally ignored, as it always has been, by wealthier Italians.

Signor Gorla now has a tricky problem ahead of him if he wants to cut inflation. Unlike other finance ministers, he doesn't have the option of raising the already very high interest rates, every time he did so it would force him to raise the returns on government bonds, which he still needs to issue.

Courtesy: Investment International

A TRIP to Italy is an extremely pleasant culinary adventure, a journey of discovery into one of the most renowned cuisines in the world. Wherever you go, every large restaurant or modest *trattoria* may well turn out to be a gourmet's paradise. Each region is rich in culinary tradition and features its own specialities, creating a unique and extremely varied cuisine.

In fact, it would be more correct to refer to Italy's cuisine as a combination of many regional dishes rather than just to Italian gastronomy as a whole.

Some recipes, passed down from generation to generation and formerly considered basic, have become the mainstay of a balanced modern diet, the famous and highly appreciated Mediterranean Cuisine.

Best

Among these specialities we find 'polenta' (boiled cornmeal) from Northern Italy, which is usually served with cheese, or braised or stewed meats. Lombardy offers a most renowned 'safron rice'. Rice in Italy is prepared in a great many ways, thus you may happen to find it with peas or asparagus, with prawns or mussels, with truffles or with champagne.

Rome and Naples offer the best in pasta, with sauces of plain tomatoes, vegetables or fish. Notable as well are the soups or *minestrone*, cooked with every imaginable garden vegetable and enhanced by a dash of prime olive oil from Tuscany. There are rich olive harvests in Italy and a large quantity of oil is produced.

Specialities

And what about pizza? It originated in Naples and is garnished nowadays with the most varied ingredients. It used to be prepared only with tomatoes, mozzarella, anchovies and olive oil. It has now become a worldwide quick and informal snack, suitable for any hour of the day.

You may be interested in

An amicable country

(Continued from Page 15)

Italy's Roman forefathers were already recognised masters in some of these crafts a couple of thousands years ago; but they have been able to hold their own, in competition with the most advanced countries of the world, in other more 'modern' activities. Yet some of the foundations for the vitality of the Italian economy today are ancient. Their inborn sense of style and beauty is stronger than ever; the centuries-old qualities of Italian craftsmen have been transferred to modern industry; they have always liked doing things with their own hands and they still are pretty good at it.

Ever since the times of Leonardo and Galileo, Italians have been pioneers in new technologies and scientific research. Ever since Christopher Columbus they have liked, and still like, travelling extensively and discovering new lands: this passion may help to explain why they are good in developing exports, and why Italians seem to be able to get along nicely with all the people of the world.

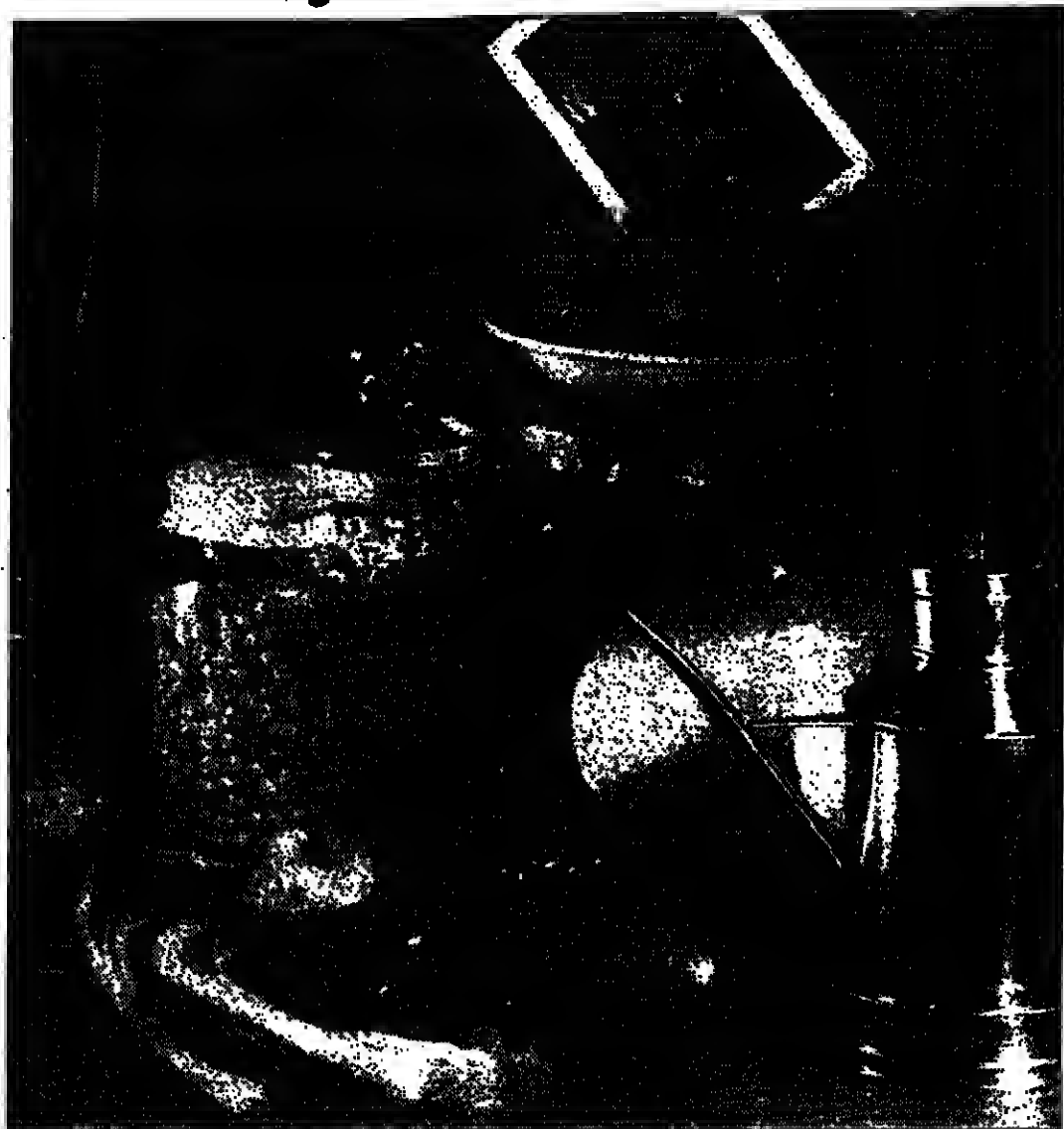
The changing face of the 'Italian Space' suggests other reasons for the fast economic growth and modernisation. Italy has followed original paths along its road to industrialisation.

They have stopped short of building those immense and ever growing metropolitan areas which are a governable as they are 'unlivable'. There are in Italy relatively few of those areas of highly intensive industrialisation, where the contemporary disease of 'alienation' is rooted. 'Modernisation with a human face' could very well be their motto.

Nor has economic development forced Italy into the strait jacket of uniformity. The variety of its regional scenery remains as great as the variety of trades which have developed spontaneously in different areas, each one of them founded upon different traditions. These qualities make its economy resilient and adaptable during a period of recurrent world crises. Does this mean that all is well in today's Italy? Certainly not. Yet, this ancient country has never felt so young, or been so confident about its future. Italians are well aware of their problems as well as of the blemishes of their society. But they are confident that they can overcome these problems and carry on the work which has made the Italian Space so loved and admired by the millions of foreigners who visit the country each year.

Courtesy: (Ulisse 2000)

Gastronomy: another of Italy's attractions



Each region of Italy is rich in culinary tradition and features its own specialities, creating a unique and extremely varied cuisine.

knowing about the great Italian specialities. In Piedmont there is 'fondue' made of melted cheeses, cream and egg yolk. Lombardy has a tradition for braised meat slices complete with bone and marrow called 'ossobuco'. Venetians love liver and onions and many fish and seafood dishes.

Also not to be missed in the Emilia region are its pasta dishes, such as green lasagna, 'tor-

telli' or 'cappelletti in brodo' (round stuffed or unstuffed pasta in broth). Tuscany boasts its 'costate alla fiorentina', charcoal-broiled beef steaks. This region is also famous for a wonderful fish soup. In Latium (Rome), delicious specialities are the famous 'abbacchio' (baked lamb), and 'saltimbocca alla romana', veal fried in butter.

Many kinds of fish, including

swordfish, as well as lobsters will be served to you in Sicily, divinely cooked. Sardinia has a tradition of grilling lamb and wild boar. It is the richest region for game, and offers a wide variety of fish as well.

Throughout Italy there is a deep-rooted, ancient gastronomic tradition of cheeses prepared in masterly fashion everywhere. Italian cheeses are deserving of a separate,

more detailed description. The vast variety ranges from the well-known 'Parmigiano Reggiano' (Parmesan cheese), an indispensable ingredient of many first and second courses, to the exquisite, slightly sharp hard cheeses such as pecorino (from ewe's milk), provolone, scamorza, provola, caciocavallo, and to the delicious Bel Paese.

Of course, at the end of a typical Italian meal or during a break for refreshments, a good dessert is in order. Here too, the choice is large. You can try 'amaretti', 'gianduiotti' or Piedmont's delicious 'marron glace'. 'Panettone' (traditional Christmas cake), the 'Colomba' (dove-shaped Easter cake) and 'Torrone' (nougat) belong to Lombardy. 'Pandoro' comes from Verona, pies from Emilia, and unforgettable 'Panforte' from Siena. Sicily has many typical desserts, including marzipan and Cassata probably the best of them all.

Homemade-style ice cream in many flavours and frozen sherbets, which originated in Sicily, can be found all over Italy.

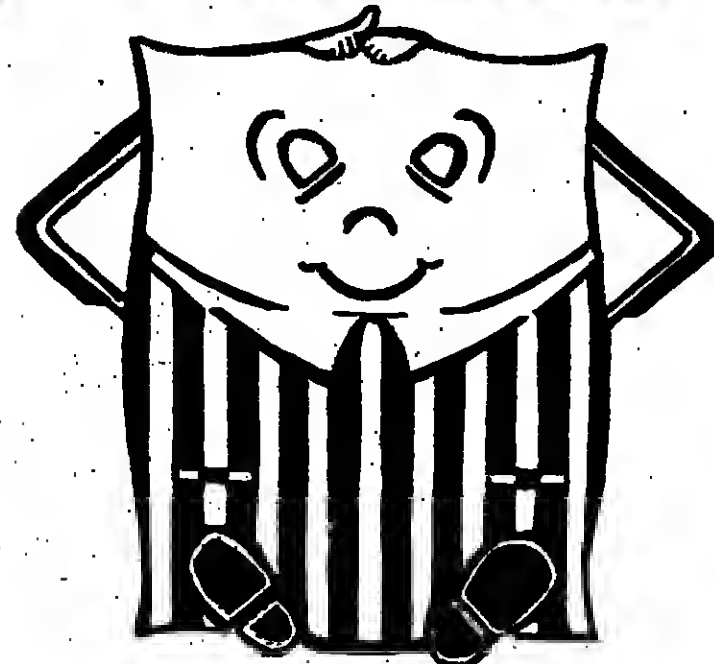
Coffee

What does an Italian ask for in a bar? First and foremost, at any hour of the day, an espresso coffee! Aromatic and stimulating, it might taste too strong at first. If so, milk or cream may be added. Very little importance is given to breakfast in Italy; it usually consists of coffee or cappuccino with sweet rolls, bread, butter and jam. Lunch and dinner, on the other hand are more important.

We usually start with an appetiser followed by a first course of pasta or soup. The second course consisting of meat or fish, is served with several vegetables or a salad. Cheese, dessert or fresh fruit, with coffee as the finale complete the meal. So watch your figure!

However, whether in an exclusive restaurant, or in a characteristic *trattoria*, the cooking will be superb, and, above all, the atmosphere will be warm and pleasant, making your gastronomic experience something to remember and to look forward to repeating.

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ATHLETICS



Johnson will be in form for Olympics, says doctor

TORONTO, June 1, (Reuters): The doctor treating Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson's leg injury said yesterday the world record holder over 100 metres will be back in top form for the Seoul Olympics in September.

"If you know somebody who makes book, you can bet on Ben in Seoul. He'll win the gold and he wants to do it in 9.70 seconds," Dr Mario Astaphan told Reuters by telephone from his office on the Caribbean island of St Kitts, where Johnson is on holiday.

Johnson, who set the 100-metre world record of 9.83 seconds at the World Championships in Rome last August, injured his left leg during a race in Tokyo earlier this month.

"Ben has a partial tear of the hamstring muscle in his left leg," said Astaphan, who has been treating Johnson in St Kitts since May 26. "I can't tell you how I am treating Ben's injury. That's my secret. If that gets out everyone will use it," the doctor said.

"Originally, he was diagnosed as having a pulled tendon, but I think there was a misunderstanding because the doctor in Japan did not speak English," Astaphan said.

Cancel

Astaphan said Johnson should be able to race against American quadruple Olympic gold medalist Carl Lewis in Italy on August 13 and Zurich four days later. But he said Johnson would likely cancel all commitments prior to early August.

"Ben will be able to race again in August, sure. But if Ben had run in Spain as scheduled May 28 that would have been it for him," Astaphan said. "What he's gunning for is the gold at the Olympics. He can't take any chances."

"Astaphan, who said he has known the Jamaican-born Johnson since the runner was a 'scrappy kid,' said Johnson has 'bad too much travel, too many races and not enough physiotherapy after races' since January.

The sprinter plans to remain in St Kitts until mid-June before returning to Toronto to resume training.

"I'm coming back to Toronto with him and I won't let him out of my sight until the Olympics," Astaphan said.

METS OVERCOME DODGERS

Braves brush aside Pirates

NEW YORK, June 1, (AP): The power went off in Atlanta-Fulton County stadium shortly after it came on for the Atlanta Braves.

Responding to a chewing-out by manager Russ Nixon following Monday's 14-2 loss to Pittsburgh, the Braves rapped out 17 hits, and walloped the Pirates 11-1 last night.

"These guys are capable of hitting," said Nixon, who replaced the fired Chuck Tanner 10 days ago. "There's no reason why they can't come out of it. One guy gets it started and the rest of them fall in there."

Other unexpected power came from Ozzie Smith, whose first homer since the 1985 National League playoffs led St Louis over Houston 9-7; Rookie Kevin Elster, whose 11th-inning homer gave New York a 5-4 triumph over Los Angeles; and Robby Thompson, whose first homer of the season helped San Francisco defeat Montreal 9-2.

Mets 5, Dodgers 4

With two out in the 11th, Kevin Elster got exactly what he expected — a fastball from Alejandro Pena. He promptly hit it into the left-field bullpen, enabling the Mets to beat the Dodgers for the fifth time in as many meetings.

Dwight Gooden gave up the four Los Angeles runs and seven hits in 9 1-3 innings.

Cardinals 5, Astros 7

Ozzie Smith's last home run was his dramatic, three-run ninth-inning shot off the Dodgers' Tom Niedenfuer in game 5 of the 1985 playoffs. This time, he hit a three-run shot off Bob Knepper to cap a five-run fourth inning after St Louis had taken a 3-2 lead on a two-out throwing error by third baseman Chuck Jackson that allowed two runs to score.

Cubs 4, Reds 0

Jeff Pico pitched a four-hit shutout to his Major-League debut and Andre Dawson homered. Pico, a 22-year-old right-hander brought up from Iowa — where he had a 5-2 record and 2.24 era — to help Cubs' injury-riddled pitching staff, didn't walk a batter and struck out six.

Giants 9, Expos 2

Robby Thompson's three-run homer capped a four-run sixth inning and Rick Reuschel scattered eight hits over seven innings for his seventh victory as San Francisco ended a four-game losing streak.

Padres 5, Phillies 0

Andy Hawkins pitched a four-hitter and Marvell Wynne had four hits, three of which started scoring innings, as San Diego snapped Philadelphia's four-game winning streak. Hawkins struck out two and walked two in pitching his second shutout of the season. Los Angeles' David Palmer gave up five runs and seven hits in five innings.

Yankees 5, Athletics 0

A chance to relieve may have given Neil Allen a new start with the New York Yankees.

Allen, forced into the game because of an injury, held Oakland to three hits for nine innings last night as the Yankees won 5-0. New York ended the Athletics' six-game winning streak in a meeting of American League division leaders.

Al Leiter started for New York, but Carney Lansford's opening pitch glanced off Leiter's left forearm for an infield hit and put him out of the game.

"They told me I was going to be the long relief man. They didn't tell me I'd have to start the game, too," Allen said.

Allen walked none and struck out five in his first shutout since July 20, 1986, while with the

Chicago White Sox against the Yankees.

Dave Winfield, leading the Majors with 48 RBIs, hit a two-run double in the sixth off Steve Ontiveros, 3-2, and a run-scoring single in the eighth against Todd Burns. Mike Pagliarulo hit asolo homer, his eighth.

Blue Jays 9, Brewers 0

Dave Stieb pitched a one-hitter and completed the most brilliant month of his career as Toronto beat visiting Milwaukee. Stieb allowed only runner — a fourth-inning single by B.J. Surhoff. He struck out five.

Tony Fernandez hit a two-run double during a six-run second inning off Chris Bosio, 6-6.

Royals 6, Indians 3

Willie Wilson drove in three runs with three hits and scored the obreaking run in the 10th inning on Bill Buckner's sacrifice fly as Kansas City won in Cleveland.

Scotti Madison and Jamie Quirk followed Buckner with RBI singles.

Mark Oliphant, 6-5, gave up three runs in nine innings. Steve Farr got the final two outs for his third save. Dan Schatzeder, 0-2, took the loss.

Twins 8, Rangers 6

Dan Gladdo went 4-for-5 with three doubles and scored the obreaking run on Steve Lombardozzi's single in the sixth inning as Minnesota defeated Texas at the Metrodome.

Juan Berenguer, 5-3, got the victory and Jeff Reardon earned his 13th save, seveo in the last nine games.

White Sox 10, Tigers 1

Gary Redus hit a Grand Slam, Ron Karkovice had a three-run homer and Ivan Calderon connected for a two-run shot that led Chicago at Tiger stadium. Jerry Reuss, 3-2, shut out Detroit on six hits for seven innings. Pat Sheridan homered off Bill Long in the ninth.

Red Sox 4, Angels 3

Mike Smithson shut out California for seven innings and Boston held on to win in Anaheim. Smithson, 1-1, gave up five hits and walked none. It was his first victory since last June 23 for Minnesota.

Willie Fraser, 4-4, took the loss. Marty Barrett and Todd Benzing hit RBI doubles.

Orioles 12, Mariners 5

Cal Ripken, Fred Lynn and Rene Gonzales homered in the seventh inning and Baltimore got a season-high 16 hits in routing Seattle.

Larry Sheets, who hit three doubles, and Joe Orsulak each went 4-for-5. The Orioles entered the game with a 214 average, the lowest in the Majors. Dave Schmidt, 2-2, went 3 1-3 innings for the victory.

Standings

National League

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	34	15	.694	—
Pittsburgh	30	20	.600	4 1/2
St. Louis	26	24	.520	8 1/2
Chicago	25	24	.510	9
Montreal	23	25	.479	10 1/2
Philadelphia	19	28	.404	14

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	27	20	.574	—
Houston	27	21	.563	1 1/2
San Francisco	25	25	.500	4 1/2
Cincinnati	23	27	.460	5 1/2
San Diego	18	32	.360	10 1/2
Atlanta	16	31	.340	11

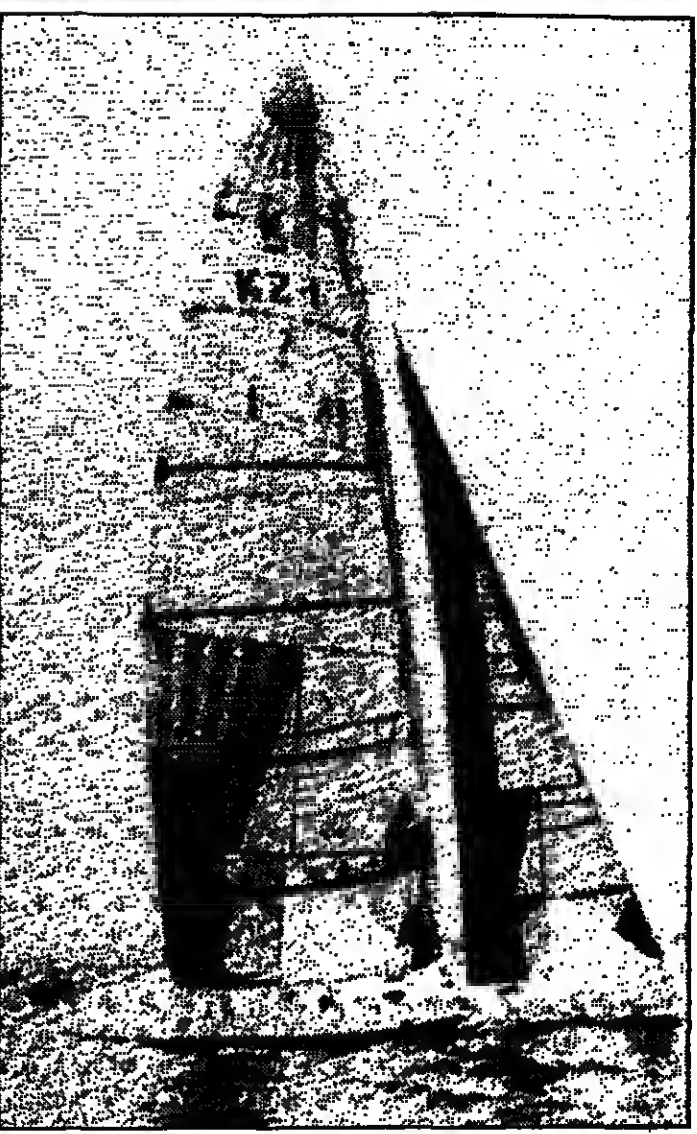
American League

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	33	16	.673	—
Cleveland	31	19	.620	2 1/2
Detroit	28	20	.583	4 1/2
Boston	25	22	.532	7
Milwaukee	26	24	.520	7 1/2
Toronto	22	28	.431	12
Baltimore	11	39	.220	22 1/2

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	35	15	.700	—
Minnesota	25	25	.500	9 1/2
Texas	23	27	.460	12
Kansas City	21	27	.438	13
Chicago	21	27	.438	13
Seattle	22	29	.431	13 1/2
California	19	32	.373	16 1/2



Fay and his crew sail the 'New Zealand' off San Diego's Point Loma. (Reuters wirephoto)

New boat possible if Cup delayed, says Fay

SAN DIEGO, June 1, (Reuters): Michael Fay said yesterday that if a judge orders the San Diego Yacht Club to build a single-hull boat and delays the America's Cup until 1989, his New Zealand syndicate may build a new boat of their own.

A New York judge has yet to decide whether San Diego can defend the America's Cup in a catamaran against Fay's monohull. But at a hearing last Wednesday, Judge Carmen Ciparick hinted that if she ruled against the catamaran, she might give the Cup holders more time to build their monohull.

Forced

The races have been tentatively scheduled for September off San Diego.

If San Diego were forced to build a yacht similar to his own, Fay said: "We can race until the first of November and that's not a problem for us."

But Fay told a group of reporters gathered to watch the maiden voyage of his 123-foot sloop, New Zealand, in San Diego's waters, that if the regatta is put back much further than November 1, he would consider building a new boat as a way of "equalizing things again."

"If the match goes to May of 1989, then the defender would have had 15 months to build his boat, not since he got a notice of challenge, but since he saw the challenging yacht," Fay said.

The New Zealand financier said his team went to great lengths to keep their boat "closed and under security."

He said if the races were put off, his disadvantages would become "greater with an extension of time," and he would strongly consider building a new boat.

"We've had the possibility of a new boat in mind for quite some time and it's on the option list," said Fay, who will not make a decision until after the judge has ruled. It is not known when the judge will make her decision.

Meanwhile, the New Zealand was an impressive sight in its four-hour maiden US voyage as it reached a top-speed of 12 knots in winds estimated at 10-15 knots.

If it were scrapped tomorrow, the New Zealand "would have earned a special niche in the history of yachts that have become legendary," said operations manager Laureol Esquier.

W. Indies have a lot to prove

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 1, (Reuters): For a side who totally outplayed England to win each of their last two series 5-0, Viv Richards' West Indies have a surprisingly large amount to prove when they meet in the first Test here tomorrow.

In a dismal curtain-raiser to the Tests, West Indies were comprehensively beaten 3-0 by England in the limited overs series which exposed "hitit" batting "as decidedly hitit."

Difference

Wisely, neither captain is reading too much into that result, recognising the wide difference between five-day Tests and limited overs cricket. But Richards is quick to admit he is worried about his early order batting.

It is not only the one-day internationals but also in matches against county sides that several of his top batsmen have failed. And with reserve opener Phil Simmons unavailable following a life-saving operation after being struck on the head, Richards' selection alternatives are limited.

Veteran Gordon Greenidge, the opener Simmons was being groomed to replace, has had a miserable start to the tour, managing just 45 runs from five first class innings.

With Richie Richardson managing only 42 from his last six innings and Gus Logie just topping 100 runs in five visits to the scene, the batting line-up looks vulnerable.

Much will depend on the West Indies' fast bowling attack, spearheaded by Malcolm Marshall and with Patrick Patterson his likely opening partner.

The Trent Bridge ground, where New Zealander Richard Hadlee and South African Clive Rice wrought so much havoc among batsmen before they retired from the Nottinghamshire county team last year, is generally helpful to quick bowlers and, should the weather be kind, a definite result is likely.

England's pace attack has been hit by injuries to Neil Foster and Gladstone Small, and this will give two 22-year-olds, Philip DeFreitas and Paul Jarvis, the chance to establish themselves.

Jarvis is largely untried at this level, with just two Tests against New Zealand behind him and DeFreitas, while a success in one-day internationals, has proved expensive in his nine Tests with his 20 wickets costing 41 runs apiece.

Graham Dilley, depending on a late fitness Test, will lead the attack, with paceman Greg Thomas and offspinner Eddie Hemmings likely to be the two left out.

Solid

The England selectors have opted for experience in the batting, bringing back David Gower and Allan Lamb to join Graham Gooch, Chris Broad and captain Mike Gatting to give the top order a solid appearance.

Gatting, chosen as captain for only the first two Tests, is grimly determined to halt the West Indies 10-match winning streak and transfer the limited overs success to the five-day game.

Lakers crush Mavericks for series lead

LOS ANGELES, June 1, (Reuters): The defending champion Lakers, back home in the celebrity-filled Los Angeles forum after two straight road losses, routed the Dallas Mavericks 119-102 yesterday to take a 3-2 lead in their best-of-seven National Basketball Association Western Conference finals.

The Mavericks have never won a playoff game in Los Angeles in nine attempts, but the series moves back to Dallas for the sixth game where they will try to equalise tomorrow.

Every facet of the Los Angeles offence was working last night and Dallas defenders were left looking helpless as the Lakers blew past them or used deadly accuracy shooting to score from outside.

Start

Los Angeles got the League's most feared fast break working from the start and led 24-14 after eight minutes of play.

With Hollywood stars like Jack Nicholson, Kirk Douglas, Walter Matthau and Dyan Cannon leading the cheers, the Lakers built up a 17-point halftime edge, 64-47.

The onslaught continued through the second half as Los Angeles never allowed Dallas to get into the game.

Everest climber

KATHMANDU, Nepal, June 1, (AP): Another member of the Australian bicentennial Everest expedition has reached the top of the world's highest peak, following the mountain's earlier conquest by two of his colleagues, officials said today.

The Nepalese Ministry of Tourism said John Robert Muir, 27, a mountaineer from Natimuk, Victoria, reached the summit at noon local time (0615 GMT) on Saturday, after climbing for more than 12 hours from the South Col.

Pringle takes Essex past Surrey

LONDON, June 1, (Reuters): England all-rounder Derek Pringle warmed up for the first Test against West Indies tomorrow by returning a season's best six for 39 to lead Essex to a 195-run county championship victory over Surrey at Chelmsford yesterday.

Surrey, set a target of 326, were bowled out for 130 in 53 overs as Pringle found enough movement off the pitch to tear the heart out of their batting.

Sharing

Surrey had started confidently with Graham Clinton and David Smith sharing an opening stand of 42. But Pringle, backed by off-spinner Geoff Miller, who took three for 47, proved too much for them, making his decisive breakthrough with a three for nought spell in 25 deliveries.

The only other result on another rain-hit day was achieved by Somerset, who scraped home by two wickets against Lancashire in a thriller at Old Trafford.

New Zealander Martin Crowe was the architect of Somerset's success. Following his first innings century with a highly polished 80 after his side had



Pringle: six for 39



Miller: three for 47

play (P. Bowler 84, F. Stephenson six for 59). Nottinghamshire 184 to 74.2 overs. Derbyshire 4 points Nottinghamshire-5.

At Chelmsford: Essex beat Surrey by 195 runs. Essex 302 in 101.2 overs and 45 for no wicket declared. Surrey 22 for no wicket declared in 13 overs and 130 (D. Pringle six for 39, G. Miller three for 47). Essex 20 points Surrey 4.

At Middlesbrough: Yorkshire v Hampshire match abandoned. Hampshire 130 in 62.2 overs and 149 for four when rain stopped play. Yorkshire 239 in 69.5 overs. Yorkshire 6 points Hampshire 4.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire v Leicestershire match drawn. Northamptonshire 327 for eight declared in 110 overs and 62 for six (G. Ferris three for 32). Leicestershire 134 in 52 overs and 264 (A. Walker four for 59). Northamptonshire 8 points Leicestershire 2.

At Old Trafford: Somerset beat Lancashire by two wickets. Lancashire 329 for nine declared in 110 overs and 145 (G. Rose four for 39). Somerset 273 for five declared in 91 overs and 202 for eight (M. Crowe 90, J. Simmons four for 58). Somerset 22 points Lancashire 5.

16 nations to vie for France's soccer title

LONDON, June 1, (Reuters): With reigning Olympic champions France unceremoniously dumped out of the way, 16 teams are lining up to fight for their crown at the Seoul Games.

Brazil, silver medalist in 1984, and Yugoslavia, who took the bronze in what proved to be one of the most popular events at the Los Angeles Olympics, breezed through the qualifying rounds for this year's Games and must be among the favourites to take top honours.

The French Olympic team's downfall mirrored the demise of the full national side who failed to reach this month's finals of European Championship to defend the title they won in 1984.

In the Olympic qualifying rounds, which ended on Tuesday, France finished bottom of Group C after winning only one of their eight matches. Only Greece, among the 25 European sides taking part in the preliminary stage, let in more goals.

Top of Group C were Sweden who, like Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, reached the last 16 by winning six of their eight qualifying matches.

But the Soviet Union's hopes in Seoul in September have already suffered a blow from national soccer officials

Key striker Alexander Mikhailichenko, coveted by the Olympic selectors, has been included in the European Championship squad and Soviet sports officials say this rules him out for Seoul on the grounds of match fatigue, even though Olympic regulations would allow him to compete in both events.

Italy, who came through the qualifiers without losing a match and with only one goal against them, and West Germany, who narrowly beat Denmark to the Group A berth, complete the European teams bound for Seoul.

Argentina, whose full national side won the World Cup two years ago, beat Bolivia on goal difference for the second South American place. European and Laon American Olympic teams are not allowed to field players who have competed in the World Cup.

China made a big impression in the Asian qualifiers, scoring 45 goals — including 20 in two matches against luckless Nepal — and allowing in only one.

Mexico and the United States also breezed through their qualifying rounds and the list for Seoul is completed by 1986 World Cup finalists Iraq, hosts South Korea, Nigeria, Tunisia, Zambia and Australia.

Games will be best ever, says IOC president

SEOUL, June 1, (Reuters): Olympic chief Juan Antonio Samaranch predicted today that the Seoul Summer Games would be the best ever.

Speaking during a ribbon-cutting ceremony at the newly-completed Athletics and Press Village Complex, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) president lauded South Korean organisers for their preparation work on the Games, which begin on September 17.

History

Samaranch, who arrived on Monday for a three-day inspection tour of Olympic facilities, had earlier officially opened the Olympic swimming and diving complex in southern Seoul.

The 10,000-capacity pool complex took two years to build at a cost of \$21.5 million.

Eskilsson joins Sporting Lisbon

STOCKHOLM, June 1, (Reuters): Swedish national striker Hans Eskilsson has signed a five-year contract with Sporting Lisboa of Portugal, his Swedish soccer club Hammarby if said today.

Hammarby manager Gert Nyman would not disclose any financial details. He said Eskilsson, 22, would move to the Portuguese club on August 1.

Eskilsson scored the first goal of the match in his national debut against the Soviet Union in the final of last Easter's four-nation tournament in West Berlin.

FA inquiry

LONDON, June 1, (Reuters): The English Football Association (FA) has set up a commission of inquiry to probe the crowd trouble at Chelsea's First Division playoff against Middlesbrough on Saturday.

More than 100 people were arrested and 25 policemen injured when Chelsea fans went on the rampage after seeing their team relegated to the Second Division.



Beckenbauer watches his team during training. (Reuters wirephoto)

First match important: Beckenbauer

BONN, June 1, (Reuters): If the West Germans lose the opening European Championship soccer match against Italy in nine days' time they might just as well call it a day, team manager Franz Beckenbauer said in an interview released yesterday.

"The first match is the most important," he told the weekly magazine Bunte. "If we lose that we can just as well pack our bags."

He said West Germany's emphasis during the two weeks of the championships would be on tactics, because as hosts they could not concentrate on attack. "We will attempt to achieve success from a controlled defence," Beckenbauer said.

Position

He said he thought the current West German team were in a better position than the one just before the World Cup in Mexico two years ago which managed to reach the final after an unimpressive run.

"When I go through the individual positions I believe that we are in better form from the viewpoint of ball play," he said. "Our strength in Mexico was the team's physical superiority."

West Germany face Italy, Denmark and Spain in the opening round of the finals for which they qualified automatically as hosts.

Pakistan crush Malaysia

IPOH, Malaysia, June 1. (Reuters) Olympic champions Pakistan displayed speed and brilliant stickwork today to beat hosts Malaysia 7-0 and advance to the semifinals of a six-nation hockey tournament.

In today's other match, Asian Games champions South Korea fought back from an early deficit to beat India 2-2 and finished runner-up in Group A. The Soviet Union emerged on top of Group A.

Pakistan piled on the pressure right from the start, blasting in six goals in the first half but adding only one more after the interval.

Malaysia offered only token resistance after Pakistan shot into the lead in the sixth minute through Zahid Shari.

Rectify
Pakistan coach Mudassar Asghar was happy with the big win but said they could have doubled the score in the second half.

"We have the chance to win but my boys missed no fewer than five sitters. But we will rectify this in the semifinal against S.Korea," he said.

India made all the early play and took the lead in the fourth minute through Balvinder Singh but South Korea fought back and scored two quick goals in the 50th and 52nd minute through Mo Ji Young and Chung Kye Seok.

India rallied and drew level in the 63rd minute through Pragat Singh but the South Koreans held on for the draw.

Pakistan, who headed Group B, will meet South Korea in Friday's semifinal while the Soviet Union will play Britain.

England score easy victory

ADELAIDE, Australia, June 1. (Reuters) England crushed a South Australian President's XV 37-10 today in the fifth match of their eight-day Rugby Union tour of Australia — but failed to please manager Geoff Cooke.

"We're giving too many kicks away again," Cooke told reporters after the win.

"If we really want to play at an international level then the players must learn to stay calm and cool and concentrate at all times."

The tourists, with only four players from the side beaten by Australia in the first Test on Sunday, lost out on the penalty count. South Australia took 11 penalty kicks to their six.

Determined
Test players Rory Underwood and stand-in captain and centre Roh Andrew led the charge as England pulled away to a 19-3 lead at halftime, despite a determined fight from the local side.

South Australian imports Peter Fitzsimons, full back Marty Roebuck and captain Simon Doughty put up the most resistance for the state side but England won most of the line-outs and continually drove the ball forward.

Underwood and Stuart Barnes set up the early tries, while fullback Ray Adamson kicked five conversions and a penalty.

Flanker Graham Attwood was the only South Australian player to score a try, early in the second half.

England meet New South Wales in Sydney on Sunday before taking on Australia in the second and final Test next week.

Fargeon moves to Servette

GENEVA, June 1. (Reuters) Bordeaux striker Philippe Fargeon will sign a four-year contract with Servette Geneva today, the Swiss First Division soccer club said.

No financial details were disclosed but a source close to the club said the sum was around a million Swiss francs (\$692,000).

French-born Fargeon, 24, one of the leading goal scorers in Swiss soccer when he was with southern Swiss First Division side Bellinzona, joined Bordeaux two seasons ago. He made his debut for France against Norway last August.

Servette have qualified for next season's UEFA Cup competition.

Thomas Cup

KUALA LUMPUR, June 1. (Kuna) Malaysia beat Indonesia 3-2 here last night to enter the final of the Thomas Cup badminton tournament against defending champion China on Saturday.

WILANDER OVERCOMES SANCHEZ FOR SEMIFINALS

Lendl ousts McEnroe from French Open

PARIS, June 1. (Reuters) Ivan Lendl gave a perfect demonstration of power tennis to demolish John McEnroe in double quick time when play resumed today in their deadlocked match at the French Open championships.

Lendl needed just 56 minutes to complete a 6-7 7-6 6-4 6-4 victory over his arch-rival in a match which had been tantalisingly poised at one-set all and 4-2 to the Czechoslovak when bad light stopped play yesterday.

Touch
The match had been a classic up to that point, pitting Lendl's strength and fitness against McEnroe's touch and ingenuity but it fizzled out all too quickly.

Lendl served as well as he has ever done and McEnroe was only able to collect three points off his seven service games after the resumption.

"I knew I had a break in hand in the third set and it was important to concentrate and keep on top," Lendl said. "I played very well in that set."

A single break in the fourth set for a 4-3 lead was all the world number one and defending champion needed to push McEnroe, an unlikely hero for the Roland Garros crowd, on to the ropes.

Lendl's power and his incredible ability to hit the lines with so many of his forehands left the American no chance of fighting back.

Lendl, who now enjoys a career record of 15 wins to 13 losses against McEnroe, moves on to a quarterfinal clash tomorrow with Jonas Svensson of Sweden, the only unseeded player left in the men's singles.

The two opponents on centre court have a natural antipathy towards each other, their personalities clashing as noticeably as their styles of play.

McEnroe clearly relished the chance of upsetting Lendl on the Czechoslovak's favourite clay surface and Lendl was more than eager to dispel any thoughts that the American could come back to challenge him for the number one spot.

McEnroe has never fully put behind him the trauma of losing his only real chance of winning the nonofficial claycourt world championship at Roland Garros in 1984 when he threw away a two-set advantage to lose in five sets to Lendl.

Lendl, who lost the 1985 final to Mats Wilander of Sweden, but champion in the last two years, made it clear he is determined to



Lendl looks at a dejected McEnroe as they shake hands at the end of their fourth round match. (Reuters wirephoto)

win the event he regards as his own.

"I was very upset to lose that final against Mats. I was sure I could win. That spoiled my whole year. I just couldn't wait for the next Roland Garros. I felt as if someone had taken away my

pride," he said.

Wilander later became the first player to reach the semifinals of the men's singles when he beat Emilio Sanchez of Spain 6-7 6-6 3-6 4-1 in one minute short of four hours.

Wilander, who won the title in

1982 and 1985 and has reached four finals, played a dogged game, coming back in three of the four sets.

"I'm very happy with the way I played," he said. "But I need to be more concentrated at the start if I reach the final, especially if I

play Lendl."

In the first set against Sanchez, Wilander trailed 5-1 but fought back to earn a tiebreak which the Spaniard won 7-5. In the second, he came back from 4-1 down to win after a second tiebreak and in the fourth he was 4-2 down before reeling off the last four games of the match.

Sanchez, who lost the chance to become the first player to win the men's singles, men's doubles and mixed doubles titles in Paris, said: "He was slowly, slowly, slowly killing me."

Late last night, Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union defeated Wimbledon champion Pat Cash, the fourth-seed, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3 in another match hampered by rain and darkness.

After his defeat Cash complained that the court had been too slow and about conditions towards the end of the match.

"Basically we shouldn't have been playing at all," he said. "This is the only tournament where you play in the dark and rain."

Cash effectively lost the game at 3-3 in the fourth set when he was serving at 40-0 before making five errors in a row. Chesnokov, meets Henri Leconte of France in the quarterfinals.

Cauthen finishes in 7th place

EPSOM, England, June 1. (AP) Kayasi, an 11 to 1 shot ridden by Ray Cauthen, won the 209th running of the Epsom Derby today, giving Italian trainer Luca Cumani his first triumph in the famous flat-race classic.

Kayasi, who looked to have clinched victory until Kayasi's late surge in the final few strides on the undulating Epsom Downs, finished second at 14 to 1.

Doyoun was third at 9 to 1. Kayasi posted an electronically-timed course record for the 1-1/2-mile (2.4-km) race of 2:33.84 minutes, beating by .06 seconds last year's time achieved

by Reference Point. It was the third derby success for the horse's owner, the Aga Khan, who also owns third-placed Doyoun.

"I owe tremendous gratitude to the team who worked with Kayasi," the Aga Khan said. "He's progressed all through the year as I always had confidence in the horse."

Kayasi won by one and half lengths, the same distance by which Glacial Storm, ridden by Michael Hills, beat Doyoun, the mount of Walter Swinburn.

The race was considered one of the most open for years, with no outstanding horse among the 14

runners. Red Glow, with Pat Eddery on board, started as favourite but got going too late on the soft ground and finished fourth.

American jockey Steve Cauthen, who won in 1985 and 1987, was well in the hunt on Unfuwain as the race entered the final stages but dropped away to wind up in seventh place.

Among the estimated 300,000 spectators who watched the race from the stands was Queen Elizabeth II and several other members of the British royal family.

They and the millions more watching on television saw a

thrilling finish as Glacial Storm took up the running with three furlongs to go and looked on the verge of giving trainer Barry Hills his first Derby success after two near misses.

Outpacing
But Kayasi had other ideas, moving up alongside Glacial Storm in the final furlong and outpacing the mount of Michael Hills, son of the trainer, in the finishing straight to maintain its unbeaten record after four races.

Afterwards, bookmakers said they had taken an estimated £30 million (\$54.9 million) in bets on the race, the nine round event of the British flat-race season.

Biasion wins Acropolis Rally

ATHENS, Greece, June 1. (AP) Italy's Massimo "Miki" Biasion, driving a Lancia Delta Integrale, scored his first Acropolis Motor Rally win today after leading from start to finish.

Biasion racked up 7 hours 3 minutes in penalties during four days of hot, dusty driving over the mountainous 1,775-kilometre (1,100-mile) course around central Greece.

Sweden's Mikael Eriksson placed second with 7:10:40. Both were in Lancia Delta Integrales.

Last year's winner, Markku

Alex of Finland, came in fourth with 7:13:46 to give the Lancia Delta teams a clean sweep of the top four slots.

Austria's Rudolf Stohl, in an Audi Quattro, took fifth place with 7:33:49, and Yiannis Varadinoyannis of Greece, in another Lancia Delta, finished sixth with 7:37:14.

Biasion kept a narrow lead over Eriksson throughout today's 642-kilometre (401-mile) final leg from Kalamena Vourla to Athens, which included 12 special stages over winding dirt

roads north of the capital.

Fewer than 50 out of 102 drivers who set out from the foot of the Acropolis hill on Sunday reached the finish line at the marble, Panathenaic stadium in the city centre, rally organisers said.

Biasion, who placed seventh in last year's Acropolis Rally, increased his lead in the 1988 World Rally Championship to 18 points with six of the year's 13 events completed. The 39-year-old Italian now has 60 points to 42 for Florio and 36 for Alex.

Mixed tennis tournament

PERTH, Australia, June 1. (Reuters) Wimbledon champion Pat Cash and Hana Mandlikova will represent Australia in a novel mixed tennis tournament in Perth over the New Year.

The competition, comprising eight two-player teams, will consist of men's singles, mixed doubles and women's singles, organisers told tournamentists today.

The tournament will be called the Hopman Cup after former Australian tennis great Harry Hopman.



The Harriers during one of their practice sessions.

Harriers practice for race

WITH oars flying and wake plunging up behind, Kuwait's reigning raft race champions, the Kuwait Hash House Harriers, began their practice this week for tomorrow's race at the Messilah Beach Hotel. Their raft this year, a specially designed racing raft by the well-known Bida Beach Planks & Barrels Raftyard, is a hydrodynamically sleek, stripped-down-for-racing, colour-coordinated confection designed to maximise the rowers' considerable muscle power.

Emphasis
Generously sponsored this year by Mercedes, only the best unblemished barrels were selected for the racing raft — held together with the finest synthetic rope and seasoned pine available in the local markets.

The Kuwait Hash House Harriers is a social running club brought together a few years back by several expatriates who felt that fitness was not given enough emphasis in their lives.

The Harriers have selected their rowing team from amongst the fittest runners in their ranks and have several extra "fitness" sessions prior to the race in order to ensure that the rowers are at their physical peak at the time of the race. It is undoubtedly this extra attention to endurance and muscle strength that gave them that extra edge in last November's First Raft Race at Messilah Beach. That, and the fine marine raft engineering abilities of the BPP&B Raftyard.

As heard quoted by the captain of this year's team, Mike Charley, "The other's haven't a chance."

Leon Spinks suspended for 30 days

TRUMBULL, Connecticut, June 1. (AP) Former heavyweight champion Leon Spinks will not find it easy fighting in Connecticut again, or maybe anywhere else.

Spinks was knocked out 33 seconds into his fight with Canadian Tony Morrison Monday night, which had the immediate effect of a 30-day suspension.

But John Burns, head of the Connecticut Athletic Commission, yesterday said once the suspension expires, Spinks will have to pass a physical exam before fighting in the state again.

Burns said it wasn't the state commission's job to end Spinks' career. "But I would take a good close look at him if he was going to fight again in Connecticut."

He said boxing commissions in other states would be notified of Connecticut's action.

Head

Spinks, 34, was knocked off his feet by Morrison, a last-second replacement from Sydney, Nova Scotia, with a barrage of three punches, after a right to the head had stunned the former champion.

Spinks beat the count, but referee Matt Mullaney stopped the bout.

"I couldn't let him go on," said Mullaney. "That guy would have knocked him dead."

Marvin Haupt, Spinks' manager, had bragged prior to the fight that his boxer would easily handle his opponent and be out of the state quickly. After the fight, Haupt first tried to explain the defeat, by saying, "he just got caught with a shot that would have knocked out Mike Tyson."

Stage set for Kuwait's powerboat race

By Gail Seery

KUWAIT'S second Bi-annual Powerboat Race takes place tomorrow at 1 pm at the Messilah Beach hotel, as part of the hotel's Raft Race Day. The final number of entries is not yet settled, as the closing date has been extended till today in the hope that more drivers from Dubai are travelling to Kuwait.

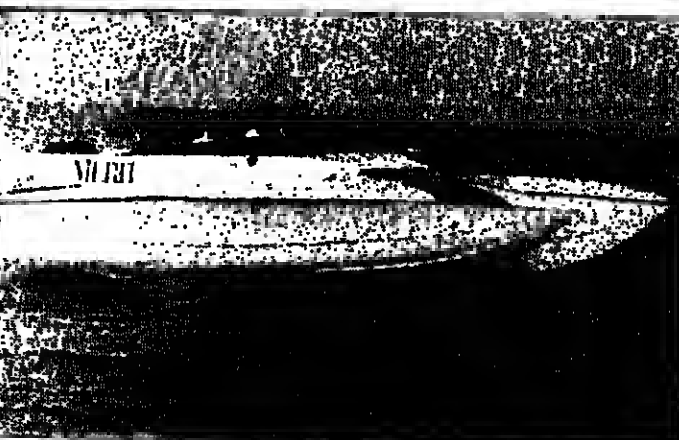
A small but strong competition is expected. First prize is a Honda CRX car and 2 airline tickets to London; second prize is an 18 ft Rodan boat and trailer, and 2 airline tickets to London. There will also be a number of cash prizes to be won.

The favourites for the event are from Dubai. Abdullah Al Sha'ali and Khaled Bakht are likely to do well, with locals Mohammed Karam, Khalifa Al Qatami, Sheikh Basel and Mishaal Al Jarallah tipped to give the visitors a run for their money.

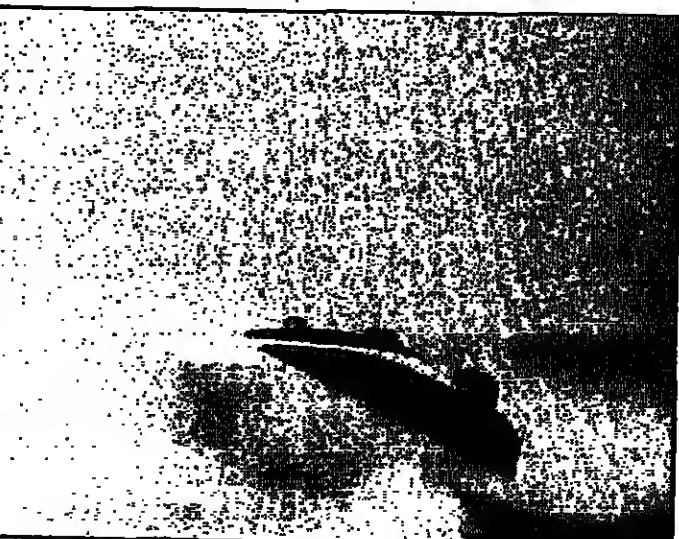
Milling

During the morning the boats will be checked, to ensure that they conform to safety regulations, and can be seen in the milling area near the Messilah Beach hotel. Once the race starts they will head 8.5 Nautical Miles south, turning out to sea at Abu Halifa. The boats will be visible from the shore till this point, but will be travelling some 15.6 N. miles out to sea before turning again, this time towards Ras Salimiyah. This leg of the race then covers some 16.4 N. miles before the boats turn inwards again and travel down the coast to Abu Halifa, a distance of 12.1 N. miles. Finally the boats will race back up the coast to the finish at Messilah.

The race is expected to take



Mishaal Al Jarallah practices for tomorrow's 2nd Kuwait Bi-annual Powerboat Race in his Cougar.



Khalifa Al Qatami tackles the waves as he gets ready for the race. (Photos by Gail Seery)

around an hour, depending on sea conditions. Most of the boats competing are capable of travelling at speeds of around 90-100 mph, but obviously, can only reach these speeds in ideal conditions.

Along with the more conventional boats, there will also be some very special racing boats. One of the boats being flown in from Dubai is a 31 footer with a

staggering 800hp split between the two engines. Calm conditions are likely to slow this boat however, and the driver has not completed any of the Dubai events.

A great deal of attention has been paid to the safety of the drivers. Coast guard and medical services will be helping with the running of the race. The race will be televised live by KTV.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Ihsan tourney

IHSAN Memorial cricket tournament is being organised at the Safeway grounds, under the Sabah Organising Committee from June 10. All teams interested in participating in the event should contact Nassem Khurshid. Tel. 481 5077 ext. 515 between 8.30-5.30 pm.

Cycling tour

MARINA DI MASSA, Italy, June 1. (AP) Alessio Di Basco of Italy won a crowded sprint yesterday to take the ninth stage of the cycling Tour of Italy. Massimo Podenzana of Italy retained the pink jersey as the overall leader for the sixth consecutive day.

Winter Games

TOKYO, June 1. (Reuters) The Japan Olympic Committee (JOC) today selected the central resort city of Nagano as its candidate for the 1998 Winter Olympic Games.

World record

NEW YORK, June 1. (AP) Yiannis Kourous of Greece set a world record of 10 days, 10 hours, 30.35 minutes in winning the completion of the Sri Chinmoy 1,000-mile run at Flushing Meadow Park.

Random checks

VOULIAGMENI, Greece, June 1. (AP) Sports ministers from 21 western European countries today approved a plan to permit random doping checks on athletes between competitions.

Heysel stadium

BRUSSELS, June 1. (Reuters) Belgium's soccer union is studying a plan to demolish and rebuild the Heysel stadium in Brussels where 39 people died in rioting at the 1985 European Cup final.

Four-team soccer

TOKYO, June 1. (Reuters) Results in a four-team soccer tournament today: Flamengo (Brazil) 1 Bayer Leverkusen (West Germany) 1 (half-time 1-1). Scorers: Flamengo — Edinho (36th minute), Bayer Leverkusen — Cha Bum-Kun (24).

Romanian player

DORTMUND, West Germany, June 1. (Reuters) Former Romanian soccer international Marcel Raducanu has been transferred to Swiss team FC Zurich from West German club Borussia Dortmund for 200,000 marks (\$117,000). Dortmund president Gerd Niebaum said yesterday.

Olympic finals

MONTEVIDEO, June 1. (Reuters) Canada qualified for the men's Olympic basketball finals by beating Uruguay 87-70 (half-time 49-27) in the third-place playoff of the Americas qualifying tournament last night.

Trail Blazers

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 1. (AP) The Portland Trail Blazers of the National Basketball Association were sold yesterday to US businessman Paul Allen, longtime owner Larry Weinberg said.

Atlantic crossing

PLYMOUTH, England, June 1. (AP) Frenchman Serge Mader and his crew of six, all of them tired but jubilant, prepared to return home to a tumultuous welcome today after smashing the record for crossing the north Atlantic under sail.

Seville GP

SEVILLE, Spain, June 1. (UPI) British distance runner Steve Cram heads the list of international track stars competing in the Seville Grand Prix, organisers announced yesterday.

Mitropa Cup

PISA, Italy, June 1. (UPI) Pisa soccer team, which narrowly escaped relegation to the Second Division this season, won the Mitropa Cup soccer tournament late Monday by beating Vaci Izzo of Hungary 3-0 in the final.

English League

LONDON, June 1. (UPI) Southampton is continuing its efforts to bring Paul Rideout and Gordon Cowans back to the English Soccer League's First Division from Bari, Italy.

Soccer fan

BERLIN, June 1. (UPI) A West Berlin court sentenced an Eintracht Frankfurt soccer fan to 11 months imprisonment Monday for firing a signal rocket at a group of Bochum fans in West Berlin after the West German Cup final Saturday.